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In the Hammock.

An afternoon was ripe with heat
As might the golden pippin be
With mellowness if at my feet
It dropped now from the apple tree
My hammock swings in lazily.

The boughs about me spread a shade
That shields me from the sun, but weaves
With breezy shuttles through the leaves
Blue rifts of skies, that gleam and fade
Upon the eyes that only see
Just of themselves, all drowsily.

Above me drifts the fallen skein
Of some tired spider looped and blown,
As tragile as a strand of rain
Across the air, and upward thrown
By breaths of heyfields newly mown;
Some glimmering it is and fine,
I doubt thee droway eyes of mine.

I have no care. I only know
My hammock hides and holds me here,
In lands of shade a prisoner;
While lazily the breezes blow
Light leaves of sunshine over me,
As back and forth and to and fro
I swing, inwrapped in some hushed glee
Smiling at all things drowsily.

My Lady.

A CONTRAST.

My little lady all in white,
Do you want to know, do you want to know,
Why I sit at this tree-foot, out of the light?
Are you sorry for me that God made me so?
My bright little lady.

Are you grieved that you can jump and run,
In your pretty frock and your dainty shoes,
Just as you like, in or out of the sun,
With lightsome feet and heart full of fun,
While I sit still, as I cannot choose
But sit still, my lady?

My old black frock burns hot on my back—
My worn old frock, bought long ago,
When mother died—and work is slack,
And I'd rather dress in my old sack
Than stint the little ones. Do you know
What hunger is, lady?

Oh, I beg your pardon. Those gentle eyes
Are filling with tears, fast filling with tears:
You have left your swans unfed; surprise
Is melting to pity. You're not too wise,
But you'll be wiser when at my years,
And you're kind, my lady.

Yes, I'm older, grayer, sadder too;
Oh, I've had my share, I've had my share
Of things unknown to the like of you
God sees us both. What he bids me do
I try to do. What he makes me bear
I bear, my lady.

It's hard sometimes. The hunger and pain,
The children's crying—that's worst of all.
But I do my best, and I don't complain.
There, I'm glad to see you smile again.
Give me my crutch. No fear I'll fall—
Still, thank you, my lady.

Although I crouch at the foot of the tree,
And you o'er the meadow run and shout,
There's the self-same sun for you and for me,
The same birds singing so merrily.
'Tis good to see you dance about,
My merry lady.

'Twould not make me happy to make you sad
And I don't like pity, and God is kind.
If I your park and your castle had,
But no little sisters to make me glad,
No father to work for—to my mind
'Twould be dull, my lady.

So we'll each of us go our appointed way,
Safe to the end, safe to the end.
For some must labor, and some must play.
If you pass my door again some day,
I'll be glad to see you my beautiful friend,
My sweet little lady.

—*Miss Mulock, in Harper's Bazar.*

HALF AN HOUR.

"Your curiosity is natural," said the count, smiling. "It is true that I am under fifty; yet, as you see, my hair is whiter than snow. The change took place in the space of half an hour. When I tell you that nothing but the will of an implacable enemy stood between me and a horrible death during that half-hour, you will be prepared for a startling narrative.

"My cousin Angelo and myself were fellow-students at Padua. No two relatives could have differed more widely in character than he and I.

"Angelo lived by himself in a close, secret way, and shunned society as a pestilence. I, on the contrary, never spent an hour by myself when I could find any of my host of friends at leisure to receive me. The consequence was that Angelo graduated with high honors, while I fell in love with the beautiful daughter of Leonardo di Porta.

"Unsteady as I was by nature, that noble woman found good enough in me to return my love. The knowledge of my undeserved happiness sobered me; I settled down to hard work to gain honor for her sake.

"Those were happy days, signor. Youth, love and ambition made up for me a paradise that I would not have exchanged for that of our traditional first parents. Like that, a serpent was not long in creeping in to poison its happiness.

"Pauline di Porta was seized with a disease that threatened her life. The solemn quacks who attended her looked wise, gave her drugs, and finally left her to die.

"It was easy enough for them to say, 'She will die, no human power can save her,' but how was it for me to bear? My own death-warrant would have seemed a mild trial to confront beside the certainty that the woman of my love was to pass away from me, with the golden promise of her youth yet unfulfilled.

"In my extremity I thought of Angelo. He had been appointed to the professorship of chemistry in the college, and had already earned a wide reputation for profound knowledge of the science. It seemed possible that in the resources of his learning there might be a chance for the dying girl.

"I went to him and asked his aid. At first he refused. What were human life and human suffering to him, who lived apart from his kind in a gloomy egotism of his own? I could not arouse his sympathies, but I did arouse his fears for himself. I don't know by what violence I brought him to her bedside at last.

"A curious change passed over his face as he gazed upon the sick girl. His dull eye lighted up, and a flush came into his sallow cheek. Was it her wasted beauty, or her weakness and suffering, that touched his cold nature? Whatever it was, it made a worker of miracles of him in her behalf. He watched her as a mother might a child, administered powerful remedies known only to himself, and in a week had cured her.

"When she had recovered, I went to him and humbly begged his pardon for the violence I had used with him; he looked at me with a strange smile.

"'I have saved her life,' he said; 'but for me she would have died.'

"'I know it,' I responded; 'I am very grateful to you, Angelo.'

"'I did not do it for you,' he said; 'I did it for myself. Do you know the old tradition?' he added, with sudden change of manner. 'He who saves a life owns it forever afterward.'

"I looked at him with a superstitious thrill; but he was smiling, and it passed away. I pressed him to visit Pauline with me. I desired him to be the friend of my future wife, and I said so.

"'Don't tempt me,' he said, gloomily. 'You can't tell what may come of it.'

"I laughed at his solemnity, which I supposed to be assumed in jest, and took him with me to her house. During the interval prior to the day set for our marriage, he spent a part of nearly every evening with us, and I, like a blind fool, was pleased at his friendly interest in us.

"He rarely spoke when he was with us, mostly sitting silently in some obscure corner, apparently buried in thought. I should never have known that he had ever paid any attention to us, but for what he said to me one night as we were going home together. He paused abruptly in the road, and, laying his hand on my arm, said, in a harsh tone:

"'Salvatore do you really love that girl?'

"I was startled, but I answered, quickly:

"'Before my own soul, Angelo.'

"'Strange,' he muttered: 'unstable minds like yours are not prone to strong attachments.'

"'Unstable I may be,' I returned, offended, 'but I know her value as well as any man could know it.'

"'Yes,' he answered, walking on, 'even a fool must love that woman. A wise man might sacrifice his chances for her.'

"The subject was not renewed between us; but I did not forget the occurrence, and shortly after mentioned it to Pauline. She had never liked my cousin from the first, and she appeared to find something to alarm her in what he had said to me.

"'Salvatore,' she said, nervously, 'your cousin is an evil man. He does not love you, and would not hesitate to do you an injury. Avoid him. Do not bring him here again. Trust my woman's instinct. I have seen the serpent where you have only seen the eccentric friend.

"I laughed at her fears, but promised that if I could avoid Angelo without offending him I would do so. But it appeared that some subtle instinct had revealed our thoughts to him; for from that day he shunned my society and never entered the doors of the Di Porta mansion again. I had not forgotten the debt of gratitude I owed him, but Pauline's fears had impressed me more deeply than I knew, and I was glad that he had chosen of his own free will to avoid us.

"On the eve of our wedding, I met Angelo by chance at the door of my lodgings. He was engaged in conversation with the lodge-keeper's daughter, a coarse, low-browed Catalonian girl. He turned sharply as I approached, and the girl retreated in haste.

"He looked at me suspiciously, as if he feared that I had overheard their conversation.

"'The girl is going to Rome to-morrow,' he said; 'I wished to send a message by her.'

"'Very good,' I returned, laughing. 'By the way, cousin, I am to be married to-morrow; will you not be present?'

"'Salvatore,' said he, laying his hand upon my shoulder with a smile, 'don't count on any event until it is accomplished. My words seem mysterious to you. Well, come to my lodgings with me and I will explain.'

"His odd manner gave me a sense of undefined alarm, but I permitted him to take my arm and lead me to his lodgings. His rooms were on the top floor of an old building. The arched windows were shaded by masses of rank vines, and glazed with squares of stained glass, through which the moon was shining with a weird, blood-red hue as we entered the room. A feeble taper was burning on the table, and near it stood a bottle of wine and two glasses. Evidently Angelo had counted upon my visit and had prepared to be genial for once in his life. He invited me to sit at the table, and took a seat opposite to me, where the red glare from the window lighted up his haggard features. He filled the two glasses with wine. I noticed, incuriously, that he held his hand over mine an instant before he passed it to me.

"'To the future!' he said, as we both drank. 'And what is that future to be for you, Salvatore? Not the idle dream of happiness you have cherished. It must be what I choose to make it. Your life, Salvatore, is in my hands.'

"I stared at him speechlessly. Had the man gone mad?

"'In that glass of wine,' he continued, with a slow, deliberate accent, was a subtle poison, known only to myself. If I so will it you must die, and leave no sign by which to convict me of the crime. I do not desire your death, but I do desire something from you which only the fear of death can extract. If you refuse to comply you have but a half an hour to live. No human power but mine can save you, for I alone possess the antidote.'

"I looked wildly at his haggard face. What I saw there convinced me that he spoke the truth.

"'What have I done to deserve this?' I cried. 'What do you wish me to do?'

"'Salvatore,' said he, with a harsh, vibrating voice, 'you forced me to the bedside of Pauline di Porta. You tempted me to visit her afterward. I warned you, but you would not heed the warning. It has come to this—I love her. I love her well enough to sacrifice my salvation for her. You must yield her to me or die.'

"'Then I will die where I sit,' I answered, resolutely. 'Do your worst.'

"He glanced at me with a haggard smile.

"'See what love can do even with one so weak as you,' he said, almost mournfully. 'I know what it has done with an iron nature like mine! I pity you but I will not yield. I saved her life and it belongs to me!'

"'You are a madman as well as a villain,' I said. 'Thank God she is safe from you whatever happens to me!'

"'Read that paper,' he returned, without heeding my outburst. 'It contains my conditions.'

"I read it by the feeble light of the taper. It was a letter to Pauline, breaking our engagement in insulting terms, and stating that I had left for Rome in company with my lodge-keeper's daughter. When I had finished he said:

"'I have bribed the girl to leave Padua. Copy that letter, sign it and go where you please in safety, so that you neither see nor communicate with Pauline again. On these terms you are safe, not otherwise.

"I tore the paper into a hundred fragments.

"'You have mistaken your man,' I said, sternly. 'Sooner than budge a foot, sooner than disgrace my love with such cowardly dishonor, I will die twenty deaths—I will die proclaiming your crime in the streets.'

"I arose and attempted to reach the door, but could not. The fatal poison had already paralyzed my limbs, and I sank back into my chair with a groan.

"'Reflect, Salvatore,' he exclaimed, earnestly. "With a long life yet left before you, there is time to forget Pauline and seek happiness elsewhere. Withadail the human things cease to be. But little time is left you to decide. It was ten o'clock when you drank the wine. It is now five minutes past the hour. In twenty-five minutes you will cease to breathe.'

"He drew out his watch and placed it on the table. It lay in a patch of the blood-red light from the window. I glanced at it vaguely, and saw that its hands marked five minutes past ten. I watched it while the slender bars of steel moved over five minutes more of my life, and then gazed up at my destroyer's face. It had faded to the color of ashes, and his eyes met mine with a look of horror. Vile as he was he could not see me die unmoved.

"'Salvatore!' he cried, 'ten minutes past ten.'

"I smiled at him in triumph. With the abyss of the hereafter yawning at feet my soul was calmer than his. There was a dead silence in the room, broken only by the soughing of the wind through the vines at the window. The poison seemed to be benumbing my senses. Through a mist that beclouded my eyes I saw Angelo's face growing ghastlier ever moment, and the watch lying in the blood-red stain. I heard him cry out again in a piercing accent, 'Salvatore, fifteen minutes past ten.' Then I sank into partial unconsciousness."

"Once again I heard Angelo's voice as in a dream: 'Salvatore, twenty minutes past ten.'

"Then there seemed to be a sudden confusion and a shrill outcry from women's voices. In a hazy way I saw the Catalonian servant enter the room, followed by Pauline. I heard her voice in wild entreaty. I saw her kneeling at Angelo's feet, and I saw his pale face bent over her in awful emotion. Then an arm was passed about my neck and a glass put to my lips. In a few moments more I recovered my senses and looked about me. The first object that I saw was the watch marking twenty-eight minutes past ten. The next was my betrothed wife kneeling beside me.

"'Thank God, you are safe!' cried Pauline. 'Your cousin Angelo has saved your life as he did mine. May heaven reward him.'

"I glanced at Angelo and our eyes met.

"'Yes,' I muttered, 'may heaven reward him.'

"'Pauline,' said Angelo, in a low, hoarse voice, 'leave us together for a moment. He will recover, I swear to you. Go, I have only a word to say to him.'

"When they had left the room he approached me, and looking at me for a moment in silence:

"'Salvatore,' said he, with a writhing lip, 'I have lost my game—lost it through my love. The Catalonian suspected more than I told her. Her conscience smote her—and she hastened to inform Pauline of her suspicions. Pauline knows nothing of the truth. She believes that she has wronged me, that you were taken suddenly ill, and that I saved your life. I thought myself invincible. I was, to all but her voice. I loved her too well to deny her even my own chances of winning her. Can you respect such a love? Can you balance it against your hate of me, and let what has passed be buried forever from her knowledge? Salvatore,' the man's voice trembled and his eye grew dim, 'what I carry in my own heart will revenge you amply; will you let her keep her respect for me?'

"His misery melted every sterner feeling of my heart.

"'Angelo, I said, with emotion, 'she shall never know the truth.'

"'Thank you,' he muttered, wringing my hand. 'You deserve the happiness which is in store for you.'

"With these words he left the room. On the next day he disappeared from the city and was never heard of again.

"This, signor, is the history of the half-hour. The poison left no trace upon me, except this white hair. My wife believes that some sudden strange illness caused it. To me it is the remembrance of the most mournful and most terrible period of my life."

Ancient Musical Instruments.

Some years ago Captain Willock, when engaged in his researches among the supposed ruins of Babylon, found a pipe of baked clay about three inches long, which, by common agreement of antiquarities, is of Assyrian workmanship. This little object can hardly be less than 2,600 years old, and is probably the most ancient musical instrument in existence. It has two finger holes, and when both of these are closed and the mouth-piece is blown into the note C is produced. If only one hole is closed the sound of D is heard, and if both are open E is produced. Thus the notes of this instrument produces the tonic, the third and the fifth—that is, the intervals of the common chord, the notes which, sounded together, form what is termed by musicians the harmonic triad.

Here is at once established a certain coincidence between our music and that which must have existed during the Babylonian captivity—a coincidence which to be sure a priori reasoning might go far to establish, but never so convincingly to non-scientific understandings as does the evidence of this insignificant pipe. The least observant student of the art remains found among the ruined cities of the Assyrian and Babylonian plains cannot fail to be struck with the evidence which they afford of a strong and widely diffused musical culture among the kindred races who inhabited them. The frequent introduction in mural paintings and bas-reliefs of instruments of music, the representations of concerts and long processions of musicians, the frequent allusions in the Bible to the musical habits and skill of the people of Babylon, all point to a singular development of the art of music. In the opinion of Rawlinson, the Assyrians were superior in musical skill, as they were in every form of culture, to the Egyptians themselves, and the Assyrio-Babylonian music was, there is little reason to doubt, an early and a higher type of developed form of the Asiatic type of music—a type which possesses to this day most extensive and most characteristic developments among the slow-changing nations of Asia. If we are asked for more positive proofs of the advance of music among this nation, we point to the unmistakable evidence afforded by the construction and ornamentation of many of their instruments. We have from among the ruins of Nineveh countless representations of the harp, with string varying in number from ten to twenty-six; of the lyre, identical in structure, though not in shape, with the lyre of Greece; and of an instrument differing from any known to modern musicians. It was harp-shaped, was held horizontally, and the strings, six to ten in number, were struck by a plectrum held in the right hand; it has been called the asor, from its resemblance to the Hebrew instrument of that name. We find frequent representations of a guitar-shaped instrument, and of a double pipe with a single mouth-piece, and finger-holes on each pipe. Besides these the Assyrians had musical bells, trumpets, flutes, drums, cymbals and tambourines. Almost every one of these instruments, either in its original form or slightly modified, is in use to this day by some one Asiatic or African nation. The ancient Greeks adopted the lyre and the double pipe; the former is still used by the Abyssinians under the name of kissar (Greek, kithara.) The double pipe the present writer has himself seen in use by the boatmen of the Nile. The guitar of the Abyssinians is probably identical with the long-necked guitar or tambora depicted on both Egyptian and Assyrian monuments, and still in use all over the East and even in Hindostan. The ancient Assyrian harp is remarkable for not having the "front pillar" which completes the triangle in the European harp, and this apparent defect of construction is characteristic of every sort of harp employed in Asia at this day. On Assyrian bas-reliefs we find representations of concerts, in which several of these instruments are taking part. In one, for instance, we see seven harps, two double pipes, a drum, and the above-mentioned asor.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

His Last Dollar.

The other morning, says the Carson (Nev.) *Appeal*, a stranger might have been noticed standing in the rear of the mint watching an old woman pick up sticks. She must have been about eighty years of age. Her old calico dress was full of holes, her face was as wrinkled as tripe and as brown as leather. Every time she stooped to pick up a stick she was obliged to do so with a painful effort. She raked over the dry leaves with palsied hands and all the worthless little pieces went into her basket. A heap of garbage and ashes occupied her attention for some ten minutes. The man who was watching her finally walked up behind her and dropped a dollar into her basket and then stole away unnoticed. An attache of the mint, who was near, hailed him as he passed: "I say, did you give a dollar to the old lady?" "Yes, I did, although it was about the last I had. I can't bear to see poverty and old age combined. I had a mother once almost as old as she, and as weak and palsied. I feel for an old woman like that, and she can have a dollar from me, if it's the last I've got." "Do you see that lot over there?" "Yes." "With houses on it?" "Yes." "The houses and lot belong to her." An expletive was all the stranger had to offer as he turned away and walked rapidly up Carson street. It was his last dollar.

The skull and horns of an uncommonly large mountain ram were found imbedded in a pine tree in Idaho. It is supposed that the beast was caught and starved in the tree when it was a sapling, leaving his head to be overgrown by the wood.

The Use of Oaths.

The London *Standard* publishes the following summary of the declarations of allegiance made by members of the legislatures of the countries mentioned: In France, since the abolition of the empire on the fourth of September, 1870, no oath or affirmation has been administered in any form to members of the legislature of the republic. Nor is there any formality which might be regarded as an equivalent. Under the empire new members made a declaration to the following effect: "I swear fidelity to the emperor and the constitution." But the name of the Deity was not included.

The members of the German parliament take no oath, nor do they make any affirmation whatsoever. The members of the Prussian, and most other state parliaments, take an oath of loyalty beginning with the words: "I swear by God the Omnipotent and Omniscient," and concluding with the words, "so may God help me." To this latter formula those who wish it may add, "through Jesus Christ, to eternal bliss, Amen." Any one refusing to take the oath, or commenting upon it would undoubtedly be excluded from the Prussian and other state parliaments. In conformity, however, with the laws regulating the administration of oaths in civil and criminal courts, an exception would be made in the case of persons belonging to recognized theistic religious communities, who, like certain Mennonite and Jewish sects, regard the name of the Deity as too awful to be invoked in the transaction of secular business. In these cases a simple affirmation would be regarded as equivalent to an oath. The omission of any oath in the German parliament is occasioned by the wish to avoid the delicate question as to the amount of loyalty due to the emperor, in contradistinction to state sovereigns.

By the law passed on the 15th of May, 1868, Parliamentary oaths were abolished in Austria, and a simple affirmation was substituted. The first paragraph of the standing orders of the Austrian reichsrath reads as follows: "New members, on entering either of the two houses, have, on the president's challenge, in place of taking an oath, to promise loyalty and obedience to the emperor, inviolable observance of the constitution, as well as of all other laws, and conscientious fulfillment of their duties." Upon the president reading words to this effect, the new member simply replies, "I promise."

Articles thirty-seven and thirty-eight of the acts of the Spanish congress say that deputies, before they can take their seats, shall make the following oath, which is read aloud by the secretary of the congress, all present standing: "Do you swear to observe, and make oathto observe, the constitution of the Spanish monarchy? Do you swear fidelity and obedience to the legitimate King of Spain, Alfonso XII?" Do you swear well and truly to behave in the mission confided to you by the nation, always and in everything seeking the welfare of the nation?" The deputies then, two at a time, approach the table of the president, and kneeling on his right hand, he remaining sitting, they place their hands on the Gospels lying open before them, and say, "Yes, I do swear;" and the president then answers: "If you do so, may God reward you, and, if not, may he call you to account."

The president of the Italian chamber of deputies, seeing a new deputy in his place says: "I invite the honorable gentleman to take the oath in the form followed in the chamber." "I swear to be faithful to the king, and to observe loyally the fundamental statute and the other laws of the state, with a single view to the inseparable welfare of the king and the country.'" The new deputy then, in his place, stretches out his right hand, and pronounces the one word, "Giuro," ("I swear."

"Success With Small Fruits."

"I just rolled out here from the grocery," said the little green apple as it paused on the sidewalk for a moment's chat with the banana peel; "I am waiting here for a boy. Not a small, weak, delicate boy," added the little green apple, proudly, but a great big boy, a great hulky, strong, leather-lunged, noisy fifteen-year-older, and little as I am you will see me spoil him and that boy to-night, and make him wail and howl and yell. Oh, I'm small, but I'm good for a ten-acre field of boys and don't you forget it. All the boys in Burlington," the little green apple went on, with just a shade of pitying contempt in its voice, "couldn't fool around me as any one of them fools around a banana."

"Boys seem to be your game," drawled the banana peel, lazily; "well, I suppose they are just about strong enough to afford you a little amusement. For my own part, I like to take somebody of my size. Now here comes the kind of a man I usually do business with. He is large and strong, it is true, but—"

And just then a South Hill merchant who weighs about 231 pounds when he feels right good came along, and the banana peel just caught him by the foot, lifted him about as high as the awning-post turned him over, banged him down on a potato basket, flattening it out until it looked like a splint door mat, and the shock jarred everything loose in the show-window. And then while the fallen merchant picked up his property from various quarters of the globe, his silk hat from the gutter, his spectacles from the cellar, his handkerchief from the tree-box, his cane from the show-window, and one of his shoes from the eaves-trough, and a boy ran for the doctor, the little green apple blushed red and shrunk a little back out of sight, covered with awe and mortification.

"Ah," it thought, "I wonder if I can ever do that? Alas, how vain I was, and yet how poor and weak and useless I am in this world."

But the banana peel comforted it and bade it look up and take heart, and do well what it had to do, and labor for the good of the cause in its own useful sphere. "True," said the banana peel, "you cannot lift up a two-hundred-pound man and break a cellar door with him, but you can give him the cholera morbus, and if you do your part the world will feel your power and the medical colleges will call you blessed."

And then the little green apple smiled and looked up with grateful blushes on its face and thanked the banana peel for its encouraging counsel. And that very night, an old father, who writes thirteen hours a day, and a patient mother who was almost ready to sink from weariness, and a nurse and a doctor sat up until nearly morning with a thirteen-year-old boy, who was all twisted up in the shape of a figure three, while all the neighbors on that block sat up and listened and pounded their pillows and tried to sleep and wished that boy would either die or get well.

And the little green apple was pleased and its last words were: "At least I have been of some little use in this great, wide world."

A Harsh Retort.

During the last political campaign in Michigan a well-known lawyer of that State was addressing an audience composed principally of farmers, in Gratiot county. In order to win the confidence of his hearers, he said: "My friends, my sympathies have always been with the tillers of the soil. My father was a practical farmer, and so was my grandfather before him. I was myself reared on a farm, and was, so to speak, born between two stalks of corn."

Here the speaker was rudely interrupted by some one in the audience, who exclaimed: "A pumpkin, by jingo!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

Pennsylvania Farms.

The road ran southeast for a few miles through rich bottom-lands. Here and there a small, snug farmhouse was set in a space absolutely bare of trees; an enormous red-roofed barn, corn-cribs, patent bee-hives, smoke-houses and cider-presses huddled about it in a bare clayey yard. Outside were great orchards, dusky and cool in the hot moonlight, the gnarled trees soon to redden with old-fashioned Baldwins and Rambos and knotty golden quinces; beyond these the fields of Indian corn rolled over the low hills, the blades shining dark and green in the glare; or fields of oats, the wind sending gray ripples over them, or an ashy, feathery stretch of buckwheat, mounting up the hillside. The farmer's wife, in her calico gown, her hair knotted in a little knob back from her sallow face, was usually in sight somewhere, and always at work. She was picking peas in the garden, or she was making soap in a huge smoking caldron hung over a fire near the well, or she was drawing great loaves of flaky bread from an oven, while innumerable pans of gingerbread, or cherry-pies waited their turn. There was the sluggish calm of physical luxury everywhere. The air was full of the odor of pigpens and drying meat, mixed with new-mown hay and honeysuckles. Roses, which were delicate nurslings with town florists, ran riot in feverish crimson over the barns and henneries; the endless lines of hills which walled in every landscape were fawn-colored with the early chestnut blossoms.

"Tons of these nuts rot every year in this State alone," boasted the doctor. "There are enough chestnuts wasted in our mountain ranges from the lakes to Georgia to feed all famishing India. This is the best fed country in the world, and old Pennsylvania is the best fed State in it."

Our travelers were offered boarding in the hill farm houses at from three to five dollars per week. They found shelter in an old house which lay directly in a gorge between two mountains; the creek, which ran brawling down the gap swept past on either side of it, and met again, leaving it on a little island, accessible only by stepping-stones, which were always covered by high water. In all the seventy years in which the owner had lived in the house it had not occurred to him to make a bridge of a couple of planks.

"It is a paradise for quiet," declared Mrs. Mulock. The house was gray and the fences gnawed with age. Old Nittany, a ragged, stern mountain, inaccessible except to bears and rattlesnakes, frowned heavily down upon it; the stream was full of whispering voices; a cold wind blew perpetually down the gorge. But the doctor and Sarah found as much delight and beauty in this cut of the hills as if it had been the Vale of Cashmere. They fished for trout, or went on law-defying hunts for woodcock; they rode up nearly perpendicular wagon-trails left by the charcoal burners; they made friends on the few half-tilled patches grouped about the yellow store and postoffice, in which the feeble gossip of these lonely hill-farms found universal tongue and ears, and where the proprietor dispensed letters, boots, calicoes, sugar and spiritualistic doctrines to all comers.—*Harper's Magazine.*

That Deceiving Hammock.

"I've been a fool!" growled Harper yesterday, as he untied a parcel in his front yard and shook out a new hammock. "Here I've been lopping around all through this infernal hot spell when I might just as well have been swinging in a hammock and had my blistered back cooled off by the breezes."

Any one can put up a hammock. All you've got to do is to untie about 500 knots, unravel about 500 snarls, and work over the thing until you can tell whether the open side was meant to go up or down. This puzzled Harper for full twenty minutes, but he finally got it right and fastened the ends to two convenient trees.

Then he took off his hat and coat and rolled in with a great sigh of relief. No, he didn't quite roll in, for he was all ready to when the hammock walked away from him, and he rolled over on the grass and came to a stop with a croquet ball under the small of his back.

"Did you mean to do that?" called a boy who was looking over the fence and slowly chewing away on green apples.

"Did I? Of course I did! Git down off'n that fence or I'll call a policeman!"

The boy slid down and Harper brought up a lawn chair for the next move. It's the easiest thing in the world to drop off a chair into a hammock. Lots of men would be willing to do it on a salary of ten dollars per week. The trouble with Harper was that he didn't drop all his body at once. The upper half got into the hammock all right, but the lower half kicked and thrashed around on the grass until the small boy, who didn't mean to leave the neighborhood until the show was out, felt called upon to exclaim:

"You can't turn a handspring with you head all wound up in that ere net, and I'll bet money on it!"

Harper suddenly rested from his labors to rise up and shake his fist at the young villian, but that didn't help the case a bit. He hadn't got into that hammock yet. He carefully looked the case over, and decided that he had the plans too high. He therefore lowered the net to within two feet of the ground and he had it dead sure. He fell into it as plump as a bag of shot going down a well. He felt around to see if he was all in, and then gave himself a swing. No person can be happy in a hammock unless the hammock has a pendulum motion. The hammock of Harper's was just getting the regular salt-water swing when his knots untied and he came down on the broad of his back with such a jar that the small boy felt called upon to observe:

"That ain't no way to level a lawn—you want to use a regular roller!"

After the victim had recovered consciousness he crawled slowly out, gently rubbed his back on an apple tree, and slowly disappeared around the corner of the house in search of some weapon which would annihilate the hammock at one sweep, and though the boy called to him again and again, asking if a miniature performance was to follow the regular show, Mr. Harper never turned his head nor made a sign.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Strange Fact.

The thinker finds various things to speculate about while passing through life. It is singular that man, the biped, is the only animal that requires amusement. No other animal on the face of the earth is driven to the base expedients to which man is compelled to resort for diversion. Man, the pleasure-loving biped, must needs kill time; and if the criminal law were to select out of the murderers those who commit crime for the sake of something to do, it would be found that a vast number of innocent victims were used as mere wax dolls or dummies, and that the actual and purposed victim was poor old time. Why the time of these human beings should be created and given into their hands merely for them to kill is a thing which the Creator thereof can alone explain.

Now is the time when the gentle housewife beseecheth her husband to write "raspberry" labels for her canned fruit, which she proceeds to paste on her jars containing strawberries, and the argument will not take place until next winter when the company is assembled for the feast.—*Kokomo Tribune.*

Buenos Ayres, South America, has 40,00,000 sheep.

COST OF THE WAR.

Interesting Statement Prepard by the Treasury Department.

On the eighth of last June the United States Senate passed a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury "to communicate to the Senate the amount of money expended by the United States for all purposes necessarily growing out of the civil war, and specifying separately the amount paid on the principal of the public debt thereby incurred; the amount of interest paid on such debt each year; the amount paid each year for pensions, including arrears of pensions; the amount paid to soldiers and sailors of that war under laws passed since its close; and that such information be brought down when convenient to January 1, 1880." That statement has now been printed, and it proves a very interesting and remarkable document. It is divided into three parts, which are entitled "Gross expenditures," "Expenditures other than for the war," and "Expenditures Growing Out of the War," and the footings of which are respectively $6,844,511,431 03, $654,641,522 45, and $6,189,929,908 58. A study of the statement in detail is, however, of the greatest interest, some items of which are as follows:

Appropriations.	*Expenditure growing out of the war.*
Expenses of national loan and currency	$51,522,730 77
Premiums	69,738,167 73
Interest on public debt	1,764,256,198 45
Subsistence of the army	381,417,548 58
Quartermaster's department	299,481,917 66
Incidental expenses of Quartermaster's department	85,342,733 63
Transportation of the army	336,795,885 56
Transportation of officers and their baggage	3,025,219 66
Clothing of the army	345,543,880 20
Purchase of horses for cavalry and artillery	126,672,423 44
Barracks, quarters, etc.	31,070,846 59
Heating and cooking stoves	448,731 45
Pay, mileage, general expenses, etc., of the army	78,084,729 47
Pay of two and three years' volunteers	1,040,102,702 58
Pay of three months' volunteers	868,305 41
Pay, etc., of 100 days' volunteers	14,386,778 29
Pay of militia and volunteers	6,126,952 65
Pay, etc., to officers and men in Department of the Missouri	844,150 55
Pay and supplies of 100 days' volunteers	4,824,877 68
Bounty to volunteers	5,170,304 54
Regular and volunteer enlistment	38,522,046 20
Bounty to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs	31,760,345 95
Additional bounty act of July 28, 1866	69,998,786 71
Collection and payment of bounty, etc., to colored soldiers, etc.	268,158 11
Reimbursing States for moneys expended for payment of military service of United States	9,635,512 86
Defraying the expenses of minute men and volunteers in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	597,178 30
Expenses of recruiting	1,297,966 35
Draft and substitute fund	9,713,873 13
Medical and hospital department	45,108,770 36
Medical and surgical history and statistics	196,048 32
Providing for comfort of sick, wounded and discharged soldiers	2,232,785 12
Freedmen's hospital and asylum	123,487 49
Artificial limbs and appliances	509,283 21
Ordnance service	4,553,531 71
Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies	55,933,932 83
Armament of fortifications	10,218,472 09
National armories, arsenals, etc.	23,603,489 32
Purchase of arms for volunteers and regulars	76,378,935 13
Payment of expenses under reconstruction acts	3,128,905 94
Secret service	681,587 42
Medals of honor	29,890 00
Support of National home for disabled volunteer soldiers	8,546,184 76
Publication of official records of war	170,998 98
Contingencies of the army and adjutant-general's department	2,726,698 75
Preparing register of volunteers	1,015 45
Army pensions	407,429,192 80
Telegraph for military purposes	2,500,085 80
Maintenance of gunboats fleet proper	5,244,684 32
Keeping, transporting and supplying prisoners of war	7,659,411 69
Construction and maintenance of steam-rams	1,370,730 42
Signal service	143,797 56
Gunboats on the Western rivers	3,239,314 18
Supplying, transporting and delivering arms and munitions of war to loyal citizens in States in revolt against the government of the United States	1,649,596 57
Collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers	29,991,666 57
Tool and siege trains	702,250 00
Completing the defenses of Washington	912,283 01
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in Confederate States	320,636 62
Purchase of Ford's theater	4,162,816 00
Headstones, erection of headstones, pay of superintendents, and removing the remains of officers to national cemeteries	88,000 00
Captured Jefferson Davis	1,080,185 54
Supp rt of bureau of refugees and freedmen	97,031 62
Claims for quartermaster's stores and commissary supplies	11,454,237 30
Claims of loyal citizens for supplies furnished during the war	850,220 91
Horses and other property lost in military service	5,170,304 54
Fortifications to the Northern frontier	4,281,724 91
Pay of the navy	683,748 12
Provisions of the navy	74,462,304 34
Clothing of the navy	16,368,623 82
Construction and repair	1,594,790 98
Equipment of vessels	111,178,696 40
Ordnance	35,174,514 53
Surgeon's necessaries	31,422,094 37
Yards and docks	1,937,744 06
Fuel for the navy	30,300,302 07
Hemp for the navy	11,340,232 68
Steam machinery	898,252 27
Navigation	49,297,318 57
Naval hospitals	2,526,247 00
Magazines	499,652 94
Marine corps, pay, cloth ng, etc.	404,531 65
Naval academy	7,757,615 18
Tempcary increase of the navy	1,862,132 01
Miscellaneous appropriations	8,123,766 21
Naval pensions	2,614,044 77
Bounties to seamen	6,590,043 00
Bounties for destruction of Confederate vessels	2,821,530 10
Indemnity for lost clothing	271.309 28
	389,025 33

The Oleander Poisonous.

It is stated that the oleander is a deadly poison, and may frequently prove a treacherous fondling if not carefully watched. It is one of four most beautiful window plants when covered with its large rose-like blossoms, but in these blossoms the weapon of death resides. A case is recorded of a child having eaten a few flowers and being poisoned by the same. The annals of the Peninsular war states that "a number of French soldiers went out foraging near Madrid, returned laden with the fruits of their search. One of the number, with a view of securing some wood to make skewers for the meat, cut a quantity of oleander bows, and, having stripped them of the bark, used the wood in the meat. The result was, that out of twelve who ate of the roast seven died, and the rest were dangerously ill." The poisonous principle is so subtle that its exhalations alone are sufficient to cause serious accidents, and even death, to those who recline or sleep for any time under their influence. It exists equally in every part of the plant, but it is considerably weakened by cultivation.—*Rural New Yorker.*

How a Black Hills Expedition was Stopped.

Charles Collins, who has been called the "Colonel Sellers" of the West, when in Philadelphia attending the Irish convention gave the Philadelphia *Times* an account of the manner in which one of the expeditions to the Black Hills was stopped. The wagons in advance numbered about fifty, and there were about two hundred persons. They reached the Keyapaha river, but after waiting awhile concluded they were strong enough to move on, and that the rest of the expedition would come through all right. Altogether there was in the expedition about six hundred men. The two hundred forming the vanguard accordingly started off without waiting for the others to come up. Meantime General Sheridan, who had his eye on the doings at Sioux City, found out the expedition had started, and issued orders to Colonel Lugenbeel, commanding at Fort Randall, to send out a sufficient military force, with an artillery piece, and capture all the men and burn their wagons. Sheridan himself has said since that he gave this order merely to intimidate other expeditions that might follow and not with any expectation that it would be carried out literally.

In response to this order Colonel Lugenbeel dispatched one Colonel Walker, with a large force of cavalry and an artillery piece. Walker sent out scouts and found where the expedition was camping. They had got about half-way to the Black Hills, and Walker struck the advance party of two hundred first. He came upon them when they were eating breakfast. A warm morning in May, every man in the party had thrown his coat off and many their shoes and stockings, all of which were left in the wagons along with their arms and baggage. Captain Walker rode up to where they were eating their meal and asked, in a very courteous manner, who was the leader

The Centre Reporter.

P. GRAY MEEK ..... EDITOR

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Aug. 5, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

George Wilkes, a distinguished ex-editor and republican, has announced himself for Hancock, who he says, "fills the bill."

Yes, and he'll fill the white-house too.

If Garfield fails to be elected president of the United States, he will stand a chance to be elected president of the Cobden free trade club of which he was chosen an honorary member, because he opposed a high tariff in congress.

Some of the republican organs in this state are trying hard to make out Garfield a tariff man. Then let them answer why such leading republican congressmen as Kelly, Killinger, and others refused to vote for Garfield for speaker because he was a free trader?

Crack that nut.

Some republicans are shocked at Hancock because he swears. Hancock only swears when he gets mad, and he don't get mad unless something goes badly wrong.

But, the Credit Mobilier report shows that Garfield swears too—and it shows that he swears to a lie at that.

Now then, you pays your money and takes your choice.

The Census takers have found a locality in New Jersey where women seem to forget to die. Some girls eighty or a hundred years old have been met returning from a jolly dinner with their mother. This must be the neighborhood where a mischievous youth of three score and ten sat on a fence and cried as if his little heart would break because his father had boxed his ears for throwing stones at his grandfather.

The value of imports and exports of merchandize, of this country is given as follows:

The excess of exports over imports for the twelve months ended June 30th amounted to $67,908,359. During the year just closed both the value of imports of merchandize into and value of of exports of merchandise from the United States was larger than during any preceding year in the history of the country. The value of exports of merchandise for the year ended June 30, 1880, exceeded the value of exports of merchandise during the preceding year about $125,000,000, or 18 per cent. and the value of imports of merchandise during the year ended June 30, 1880, exceeded the value of such imports during the preceding year about $222,000,000, or 50 per cent. The increase in the value of imports of merchandise exceeded the increase in the value of exports nearly 97,000,000. The value of imports and exports of merchandise during the fiscal year just closed exceeded the value of such imports and exports during the preceding year about $347,000,000, an increase of 30 per cent. The rapid growth of the foreign commerce of the country is strikingly exhibited by the fact that the value of imports and exports of merchandise during the fiscal year just closed amounted to $1,503,679,489, being about 81 per cent. greater than the value of imports and exports of 1870 and nearly 19 per cent. greater than the value of imports and exports of 1860. The exports of coin and bullion during the year ended June 20, 1880, were about $7,800,000 less than during the preceding fiscal year, and the imports of coin and bullion during the year ended June 30, 1880 exceeded the imports during the preceding fiscal year about $72,700,000. During the year just closed for the first time since 1861 the imports of coin and bullion exceed the exports of the same.

"The great Principles of American Liberty are still the lawful Inheritance of this People, and ever should be.

The right of trial by Jury, the Habeas Corpus, the Liberty of the Press, the Freedom of Speech, the Natural Rights of Persons, and the Rights of Property, must be preserved."

[Extract from Order of Gen'l Hancock, of Nov. 29, 1867.]

The republican brag that some of the southern states would go radical is shown to have been all bash from the fact that they will make no fight in those states at all. A Washington despatch says the Southern Republicans are the source of some annoyance to Republican managers. Despite all their sanguine talk about expecting to gain Congressmen in the South and to carry one or two Southern States, at heart they have no such hopes, and are averse to wasting time or money in Southern communities when they know the negroes are satisfied to be let alone. There are restive Republicans in some of the Southern States, however, who are bent on making a real fight in the hope of gaining office and they come on, from time to time, to persuade the Republican Committee not to abandon them entirely. The latest arrival on this sort of an errand was Senator Bruce, who although a very modest and sensible man himself was persuaded to call on the President to tell him of the political condition of affairs in the South and to urge that unless what he termed substantial support be given to Southern Republicans at once they would quit the field entirely. The threat did not startle the President or scare him into making promises. The fact is, the President is importuned just now on all sides to make changes in Federal officers, North and South, to help the Republican cause, but he has thus far positively refused to use the official axe for any campaign chopping. Southern Republicans are also anxious to get the committee here to furnish speakers and money, but there seems to be no disposition to supply either. The Republicans are awake to the fact that they will need all their speakers and loose change in the Northern doubtful States, and the South will probably be left to take care of itself.

The betting in New York is all in favor of Hancock. Hancock men are offering a commission of 10 per cent. for the securing of opportunities to bet on their candidate.

SPEECH FROM TILDEN.

At a monster ratification meeting, in New York on the night of 28th ult., Hon. S. J. Tilden, presided and on taking the chair delivered the following speech:

I thank you, my fellow citizens, for the cordiality of this greeting. I have come down this evening from my country home to join with you in expressing and declaring the purpose of the democracy of New York to sustain the nomination of General Hancock. I have come under a stipulation of your committee in consequence of my hoarseness of voice that I would not be expected to make a speech. What I have to say therefore will be but briefly to touch upon two points. The welfare of the people of the United States demands a change of administration of the federal government. Reform is necessary to remove the abuses which have grown up during 20 years of continuous power prolific of false principles and bad counsels. The republican party stifling its conscience has made itself responsible for the elevation under color of law to the chief magistracy of our great republic of fifty millions of people, of a man who was not elected by the people, they have set an example which unless condemned by the people, and signally condemned, too, will subvert the elective system of government of which we are so proud, and substitute in its place a rule and dynasty of office holders holding over against the will of the people. The complete overthrow of the republican party in the election of 1880 will be a retributive judgement, and will prevent a repetition hereafter of the crime of 1876 against the sovereignty of the people.

I congratulate you upon the nomination and congratulate you upon the auspicious prospects of success, I see in every quarter. And now we will proceed with the order of business of the meeting.

Here Mr. Tilden sat down and the applause was wild and long continued. During his brief address he was frequently cheered.

NON-PROFESSIONAL SPEAKERS.

The Pittsburg Post says with a great deal of truth it would impress on young men in the Democratic party that the art of public speaking and aptness in putting things are not monopolized by the lawyers. There is no reason why workingmen, business men and others outside the legal profession, should not speak their pieces at public meetings. There is every reason why they should. It would train and develop speakers from the masses and be the means of promulgating strong, live argument, warm from the experience of the people. Such argument, though put in homely phrase, is more convincing than the flowers of rhetoric of the professed orators. Having plenty of plain-spoken speakers giving their sincere thoughts as to public men, public principles and public policy, giving the reasons that move them to advocate Democracy and to oppose the Republican party management, and the meetings will be enthusiastic, sensible and useful in making converts. There is no end to the number of young men who can explain their political position clearly and forcibly in private conversation. Let a few of them in each district take the chief points they know so well and get up local meetings and speak. This cannot be done too soon. There are not enough lawyer speakers to go around and those we have are in such constant demand that were they to comply with half the invitations received they would need sacrifice their practice.

As a sample of how Republican thunder is manufactured we give this from the Boston Post. Similar dodges are common elsewhere:

There was a Garfield flag-raising in Malden not long ago, that was largely attended. When the preliminaries were concluded, the master of ceremonies asked for three cheers for Garfield. A score or so in the crowd responded. "Three cheers for Hancock!" cried a one-legged soldier, and fifteen hundred voices spoke out with a spontaneity which was an assurance that this was the name they had been listening for.

ORGANIZE.

It is time for democrats to organize for the campaign. Form clubs in every township, circulate documents, and enlighten the people upon the candidates and the doings of the radical party. Let every democrat put his shoulder to the wheel; it is not enough to gain the victory, but we should do it with such a tremendous majority as will show deep condemnation of the radical misrule. Organize! Organize!

In to-day's paper we print Hancock's letter of acceptance. It is plain, straightforward and patriotic, and will find endorsement from every good and fair-minded man, and leaves nothing for the most inconsiderate Garfield man to pick a flaw from. The letter is like Gen. Hancock of the past—for his country, for the good of the entire people, and for an honest administration of the government. It needs no further comment from the REPORTER, so fully and plainly does the letter speak for itself. Read it.

HANCOCK'S SHERMAN LETTER.

Hancock's letter to Gen. Sherman, in 1876, which the republicans alleged contained revolutionary sentiments; has been found and is now published. It is just the opposite what was charged against it, calm, sound, plain and altogether so George-Washington-like, that its author, Gen. Hancock, may be set down as the second Washington of America. The Garfield people will now quit calling for Hancock's writings—every production that comes to light shows him to be a man of patriotic devotion to the country, a soldier who understands his duty and whom the country can safely trust. Let every one read the Hancock-Sherman letter—it will be found in next issue of the Reporter.

The republicans of Potter are to organize a Garfield club at Potter's Mills, in a few days. Now what's the use, Hancock will get over a million majority, and these republicans might as well join in and make the majority five or six more. Gen. Beaver is advertised to speak—and he will say that Garfield will get the rousenest majority in Penn'a ever heard of. Then maybe some one will clap his hands. Now what's the use in this kind of foolen? the people know better; Beaver knows they know better, and he himself knows better. Let him quit that and like a good one-legged soldier vote for Hancock, and some day when he runs for governor can point back to this fact with pride. Bill Thompson signs the call—yet we think when he wakens up one morning he will find himself a Hancock man. Then Jim Boal, has his name to it and we don't think he's in earnest either—the whole thing looks like foolen only.

The republican national committee at its recent meeting, resolved that it was unhealthy to bring to light any more letters written by Gen. Hancock.

We intended to print Hancock's great letter to Sherman, this week, but the Sheriff's sales reaching us at a late hour, the letter is postponed for our next issue. It is even better than his letter of acceptance and order No. 40.

HANCOCK SPEAKS.

A FRANK AND PATRIOTIC LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The Constitution with all its Amendments the Supreme Law of the Land—The Bayonet not a fit Instrument to Collect the Votes of Freemen—Neither Fraud nor Force Must be Allowed to Subvert the Rights of the People:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, July 29, 1880.—*Gentlemen*: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 13, 1880, apprising me formally of my nomination to the office of president of the United States by the national democratic convention lately assembled in Cincinnati. I accept the nomination with grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me. The principles enunciated by the convention are those I have cherished in the past and shall endeavor to maintain in the future. The amendments to the constitution of the United States embodying the results of the war for the Union are inviolable. If called to the presidency I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the constitution which in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land.

The constitution forms the basis of the government of the United States. The powers granted by it to the legislative, executive and judicial departments, define and limit the authority of the general government. Powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states belong to the states respectively, or to the people. The general and state governments each acting in its own sphere without trenching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the other, constitute the union. This union comprising a general government with general powers and state governments with state powers for purposes local to the states, is a polity the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom. This is the union our fathers made, and which has been so respected abroad, and so peneficial at home. Tried by blood and fire it stands to-day a model form of free popular government, a political system which rightly administered has been and will continue to be the admiration of the world. May we not say in the language of Washington: "The unity of government which constitutes us one people is justly dear to us. It is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our peace, safety and prosperity, and of that liberty we so highly prize and intend at every hazard to preserve." No form of government however carefully devised, no principles however sound, will protect the rights of the people unless the administration is faithful and efficient. It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people. When fraud, violence or incompetence controls, the noblest constitution and wisest laws are useless. The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen. It is only by a full vote, free ballot and fair count that the people can rule in fact. Take this foundation away and the whole structure falls. Public office is a trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder. No incompetent or dishonest persons should ever be entrusted with it or if appointed they should be promptly ejected. The basis of a substantial practical civil service reform must first be established by the people in filling the elective offices. If they fix a high standard of qualification for office and sternly reject the corrupt and incompetent the result will be decisive in governing the action of the servants whom they entrust with appointing powers.

The war for the union was successfully closed more than fifteen years ago. All classes of our people must share alike the blessings of the union and are equally concerned in its perpetuity and in the proper administration of public affairs. We are in a state of profound peace: henceforth let it be our purpose to cultivate sentiments of friendship and not of animosity among our fellow citizens. Our material interests varied and progressive demand our constant and united efforts. A sedulous and scrupulous care of the public credit together with a wise and economical management of our governmental expenditures should be maintained in order that labor may be lightly burdened and that all persons may be protected in their right to the fruits of their own industry. The time has come to enjoy the substantial benefits of reconciliation. As one people we have common interests. Let us encourage the harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries, which will revive our languishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign nations, assist our merchants, manufacturers and producers, to develop our vast resources and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people. If elected I shall, with the Divine favor, labor with what ability I possess to discharge my duties with fidelity according to my convictions and shall take care to protect and defend the Union and to see that the laws be faithfully and equally executed in all parts of the country alike. I will assume the responsibility fully sensible of the fact that to administer rightly the functions of government is to discharge the most sacred duty that can devolve upon an American citizen.

I am very respectfully,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

To the Hon. John W. Stevenson, president of the convention, Hon. John P. Stockton, chairman, and others of the committee of the national democratic convention.

GARFIELD'S PROMISES.

How he Hopes to Secure the Active Support of the Grant Leaders.

Washington, July 22,—Gen. Garfield's friends are making strenuous efforts to secure the active cooperation of the leaders of the Grant faction in approaching campaign. This invaluable assistance can only be attained by promises of liberal patronage in the event of Garfield's election. In his letter of acceptance the Republican candidate avowed his intention of disposing of the Federal patronage as members of Congress might dictate.

This avowal was a bait thrown before politicians who represented Grant at Chicago. Conkling, Cameron, Logan and their followers are much too smart to enter their service relying for rewards upon promises made in a letter of acceptance alone. Marshall Jewell was aware of that fact when he visited Garfield in Mentor. There is no doubt that Garfield empowered Jewell to make definite promises of high offices and extensive patronage to such of the Grant leaders as would embark heart and soul in the campaign. There is every reason to believe that Cameron has been promised a Cabinet office under Garfield if the Senator will see that Pennsylvania is gathered into the Republican fold in November. It is said that Mr. Conkling has also been assured that the Federal offices in the Empire State will be placed at his disposal if he labors earnestly for the success of the Republican ticket, in New York.

There is no hope for reform in the civil service under Garfield. That idea was abandoned in his letter of acceptance. In the White House Garfield would be a man of clay in the hands of the machine politicians. His record as a legislator has proved him to be a moral coward. He has never attempted to rise above partisan considerations in dealing with public questions, that the howls of his associates have not speedily brought him down again to the dead level of politics. Garfield as President, shaping his conduct according to the demands of the old Grant clique, would be but small improvement on another term of Grant in the White House, barring, of course, the third-term principle.

Up to this issue of the Reporter not a single baby has been named Garfield, while several scores of little newcomers have been labelled Winfield Hancock. Another Straw.

Judge Long, of Missouri, an intimate friend of Grant's, has come out for Hancock.

In a stable at Green Brier, White Sulphur Spring, W. Va., on the morning of 1st, 44 horses were burned.

Dr. Tanner says that when through with his fast he intends to take three square meals every day, the rest of his life.

GARFIELD AND DE GOLYER.

JUDGE SWAYNE'S OPINION ADOPTED BY FARWELL.

The De Golyer Case Tried in a Chicago Court Analagous to the Trist Case Decided by the Ohio Jurist—English vs. Arthur.

In the case of Trist vs. Child in the United States supreme court, Justice Swayne in his opinion made certain very clear and explicit animadversions on the practice of public officials, and notably members of congress selling their official influence to the lobby. The language employed by the distinguished Ohio jurist, while very strong, was nevertheless clearly justified by the evidence presented to the court of the existence of a lobby agency which regularly employed members of congress for pay to exert the influence of their positions in furtherance of the schemes in hand. Subsequently a case against the firm of De Golyer and M'Clellan, proprietors of a bogus and worthless paving patent, came up for adjudication in the court at Chicago, presided over by Judge Farwell. The evidence was overwhelming, not only that the pavement was worthless and overcharged but that the contract had been obtained through the influence of J. A. Garfield, member of congress, and chairman of the committee on appropriations, through which committee the bill for that and all other District expenses would have to pass, and Richard C Parsons, Garfield's friend and United States marshal for the District. The pernicious effects of the official influences were so apparent and presented a case so analagous to that of Trist vs. Child passed on by Justice Swayne in the United States supreme court, that Judge Farwell took the identical ground, and even employ the same language which had been so happily suggested by Judge Swayne. In proof that the language is identical we refer the reader to the twenty-first volume of Wallace's reports for the decision of Judge Swayne as adopted by Judge Farwell and taken from his decision in the De Golyer case at Chicago, as follows:

"The agreement with General Garfield, a member of congress to pay him $5,000 as a contingent fee for procuring a contract which was itself made to depend upon a future appropriation by congress—which appropriation could only come from a committee of which he was chairman—*was a sale of official influence which no veil can cover, against the plainest principles of public policy.*"

When this remarkable adaptation of Judge Swayne's opinion was first published, by a pardonable mistake it was stated that the opinion was delivered by Judge Swayne in the DeGolyer case instead of being an adaptation of Judge Swayne's opinion in the Trist case by Judge Farwell to the analogous DeGolyer case under consideration by him. This mistake was magnified by the republican papers into a mountain of misrepresentation and slander. Referring to this the New York World asks: Where is the "slander" here? Did or not General Garfield make an agreement with certain paving contractors under which he was to receive a fee of $5,000 from those contractors for his "opinion" in regard to a certain pavement proposed to be laid down in the city of Washington, and to be paid for through a congressional committee on appropriations of which General Garfield was then chairman? If General Garfield made such an agreement, and if under that agreement General Garfield received a fee of $5,000, was or was not that transaction "a sale of official influence?" Never mind what Judge Swayne may or may not have said on the subject. What have our esteemed republican contemporaries to say on the subject?

PETER'S PATENT.

What Mr. Herdie Expects to do Under the Charter Recently Granted his Company.

Several days ago the fact was published in the Patriot that a charter had been issued from the state department to the Herdic personal transportation company. The transportation company will begin operations about the 1st of September. The main object of the company is to establish a line of coaches or cabs in every part of Philadelphia for the purpose of conveying passengers to points inaccessible to the street cars, at reduced rates.

The coach is a queer looking affair, with immense wheels and long, low body, almost touching the ground. It is ten feet long, eight feet high and four feet and ten inches wide. The front wheels are five feet in diameter, and the back wheels are three and a half feet. The roof of the coach projects outward in the rear for the purpose of protecting passengers from rain and snow, and there is also a protecting cover over the driver's seat, in the front part of the coach.

The body of the coach rests on two solid steel "reaches," furnished with the "Herdic patent axle," by means of which the coach is enabled to run over any obstacles without danger of breaking the poles. The wheels turn on a pivot on the sides of the coach instead of in the centre, which removes the strain from the poles and enables the coach to turn around in a very small circle. Each coach will accommodate eight passengers and may be drawn easily by a horse of ordinary strength. Workshops for the construction of the coaches have been established in Philadelphia and it is expected in a short time to turn out twenty coaches per day. It is the intention of the company to run four thousand five hundred coaches in Philadelphia, five hundred on Broad street and the remainder proportionately on the various thoroughfares. A large number of wheels for the coachss are being made at Seidel's factory in Mechanicsburg. Similar lines will be established in all the principal cities of the United States and in several of the European capitals.

COMPLETE AND PARTIAL STARVATION.

Dr. Tanner's fast is commonly supposed to have demonstrated that life can be sustained in the absence of all nutriment for a much longer period than has hitherto been supposed to be possible. This is an error. It has demonstrated that there is a greater sustaining power in mere water than was before definitely known to medical science. Dr. Tanner may be said to have proved Dr. Hammond's assertions and his own as well. The former, speaking from all previous experience, declared that the duration of human life when totally deprived of nutriment, which included water, varies from nine to twelve days and he expressed grave doubt whether it could be longer sustained under this condition, however favorable the surroundings should be. Dr. Tanner's fast has proved as certainly as any event can be proved which has not happened that this view was correct. It has shown that under favorable conditions, involving but slight nervous waste, a man cannot be expected to hold out over the twelfth day in circumstances of complete starvation; and that even with the free use of water externally, and the frequent drinking of very small quantities, about sixteen days will produce so alarming a loss of vitality as to make a fatal termination of the fast a near probability.

When Dr. Tanner asserted his ability to fast for forty days he contemplated a free drinking of water. Nevertheless, when he began his task, he determined to abstain from drinking, merely using water externally and to rinse his mouth on which occasions he usually absorbed about a drachm. He adhered to his resolution for sixteen days, except that he once, after great nervous excitement, drank four ounces. During this period he grew more and more into the condition of a fever patient, His craving for water became incessant and of growing intensity. Night and day he rinsed his mouth at intervals which steadily became shorter; he kept his head wet with towels; he saturated his pillow; he sponged his neck and face constantly; he kept a wet sponge in his hand always; his sleep became short, broken and restless; his mind was so affected that he grew morose, silent and feverish irritable to a degree that made attendance upon him a severe trial of patience and temper. "Water, water!" was his cry night and day. Yet no amount of mouth rinsing nor of external application sufficed to satisfy the burning thirst which seemed to be consuming his whole system. At last, on the sixteenth day, the chief physician in attendance, seeing that the man must break down utterly in two or three days, urged him to drink. Others, who were also closely watching the changes taking place, agreed with Dr. Gunn that the end was near at hand. Dr. Tanner could hold out no longer. He began to drink, and to drink freely. On the day named he drank forty-four ounces, or two pounds and three-quarters of water, and it was then that he was found to weigh a pound and a half heavier at night than he had weighed in the morning. But the increase in weight is the least surprising of the changes which the water drinking has effected in the man. It has operated as a stimulant of wonderful energy both to mind and body. Very soon the moroseness and irritability disappeared, and the Doctor has become cheerful and almost jovial; his heavy languor has gone; he again enjoys a chat with those about him; his daily rides give him keen pleasure; he has discarded sponges and wet towels; his sleep is profound and restful. In fact, with the free drinking of water he became a changed man.

How long the stimulating effect of this will last the attending physicians do not pretend to guess at. The turn will be seen when the fasting man again begins to lose in weight. Whether he will last the forty days is doubtful. His sufferings during the first sixteen must have seriously wasted his vital energy.

A ROYAL BEDCHAMBER ROW.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown, even if the royal head covering be worn only for form's sake. A very small but very important royal visitor is about due in Spain, and as by a higher power than any in Spanish court circles the Queen has been deputed to conduct the initiavtie ceremonies, it would seem that her preferences should be consulted, particularly as the affair will be utterly impossible without her assistance. But Spanish etiquette rules differently. The Queen prefers that the ceremony, which is due in August, shall take place at La Granja, a cool mountain retreat, but the Premier and the Spanish physicians are firmly of the opinion that a royal baby should not be born anywhere but in Madrid, where in summer it is so hot that the life of both mother and child would be seriously threatened. The Queen's preference being supported by the physician she brought from Austria, the Spanish court doctors were only prevented from resigning in a body by the King declining to accept their resignation. Evidently there are times when queens would be glad to exchange places with the most obscure of women, and when the most ambitious woman would prefer not to be a queen.

GEN. GARFIELD'S CREDIT MOBILIER RECORD.

From his own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb, 18, 1873—Garfield's Testimony Perjured.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent, dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then *understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.*

From the New York Times, Feb. 16, 1873

Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfotunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. Teh source of its profits was very well known at the time the Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter whichhas been contradicted. The committee *distin ctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally, perjury.*

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19. 1873.

James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received $329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873.

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. *If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were brbied should go with him.*

Jno. T. Long, a leading Grant republican of the west, has come out for Hancock.

A male child was born in Warriorsmark, Huntingdon county, some time ago, without eyeballs. Of course the child is entirely blind, but, according to the Tyrone *Times*, is happy and cheerfull and beautifull to look upon. In every other respect it is physically perfect and looks like a child asleep, its eyelids being closed.

It is estimated that there are from thirty to fifty million feet of logs lying in the West Branch of the Susquehanna from Keating to Williamsport. The lumbermen are waiting anxiously for a good flood to move their logs to the eastern markets.

The Huntingdon *Globe* says that while several persons were out picking berries at the Bear Meadows on Monday of last week, a young lady of McAlevy's Fort strayed off from the rest and wandered as far as Pine Grove, Centre county. Before she could return darkness overtook her and she was compelled to remain over night much to the alarm of her friends. When, daylight came she found her way home, none the worse for her unpleasant experience, just as search was being made for her.

Alabama on Monday went 50,000 democratic.

RARE BARGAINS

—IN—

DRY GOODS OF aLL KINDS.

WILL BE OFFERED BY US DURING.

JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST.

In order to maintain during these ordinarily dull months the activity that in our establishment characterizes all the rest of the year.

Especially will this apply to the following departments:

THE SILK DEPARTMENT
in which wonderful inducements are offered in
Black and Colored Silks,
Summer and Fancy Silks, etc.

The DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS
in which considerable reductions have been made in
Lace and Plain Buntings,
Grenadines, French Novelties and all seasonable Fabrics.

The BLACK GOODS DEPAATMENT
in which large lines of desirable goods have been marked down to cause a rapid clearance, including the immense stock of
Buntings and Grenadines.

THE SUIT DEPARTMENT.
with its grand array of readymade garments of all kinds for
Ladies, Misses and Children.

THE HOSIERY DEPARTMENT
in which almost everything in the great stock has been marked at the lowest point these goods have ever reached.

The DEPARTMENT FOR FOREIGN COTTONS
in which nearly all the
Lawns, Ginghams, Chintzes, Calicoes, etc.,
have shared in the general reduction.

THE MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

Will supply all who cannot visit us personally with samples of whatever may be need.

—0—

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following resolutions were passed by the Dem. Convention of Penn'a.

Resolved. First, That we the democratic party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, renew our vows of fidelity to the fundamental principles proclaimed and practiced by the illustrious men who settled our free institutions and founded the democratic party to protect and preserve them.

Second. That the just powers of the Federal Union, the rights of the states and the liberties of the people, are vital parts of one harmonious system; and to save each part in its whole constitutional vigor is to "save the life of the nation."

Third, That the democratic party maintain, as it ever has maintained, that the military are, and ought to be, in all things subordinate to the civil authorities. It denies, as it ever has denied, the right of the Federal administration to keep on foot, at the general expense, a standing army to invade the state for political purposes, without regard to constitutional restrictions, to control the people at the polls, to protect and encourage fraudulent counts of voters, or to inaugurate candidates rejected by the majority.

Fourth. That the right to a full ballot is the right preservative of all rights; the only means of peacefully redressing grievances and reforming abuses. The presence at the polls of a regular military force, and of a host of hireling officials, claiming the power to arrest and imprison citizens without warrant or hearing, destroys all freedom of elections, and upturns the very foundation of self-government. We call upon all good citizens to aid us in preserving our institutions from destruction by these imperial methods of supervising the right of suffrage and coercing the popular will in keeping the way to the ballot box open and free, as it was to our fathers, in removing the army to a safe distance when the people assemble to express their sovereign pleasure at the polls, and in securing obedience to their will, when legally expressed by their votes.

Fifth. That Rutherford B. Hayes, having been placed in power against the well known and legally expressed will of the people, is the representative of a conspiracy only, and his claim of right to surround the ballot boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and his unprecedented use of the veto to maintain this unconstitutional and despotic power, are an insult and a menace to the country.

Sixth. That the democratic party, as of old, favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver, and of paper convertible into coin.

Seventh. That we are opposed to the system of subsidies by the general government under which, during the period of republican ascendency, political rings and corporations profited at the people's expense, and to any appropriations of the public moneys or the public credit for any object but the public service. The reforms and economies enforced by the democratic party, since its advent to power in congress, have saved to the people many millions of dollars, and we believe that a like result would follow its restoration to power in the state of Pennsylvania.

Eighth. That the democratic party being the natural friend of the workingman and having throughout its history, stood between him and oppression, renews its expression of sympathy for labor and its promise of protection to its rights.

Ninth. That we look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretentions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this commonwealth which governs all else within our borders, and until they accept the constitution of 1873 in good faith, they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both legislature and people.

Tenth. That the recent attempt under the personal direction of ruling republican leaders to debauch the legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption (and take from the commonwealth four millions of dollars, for which its liability had never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of political rings), and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.

Eleventh. That the great fraud of 1876-77, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of three states, the candidate defeated at the polls was seated in the presidential chair, and for the first time in American history, the will of the people was set aside, under a threat of military force, was the most deadly blow ever aimed at our system of representative government. To preserve the country from the horrors of a second civil war, the democratic party submitted for the time, in firm and patriotic faith that the people would peacefully redress the great wrong and signally rebuke the dark crime when they should come to vote in 1880. "That issue preceeds and dwarfs every other." It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conciences of a nation of freemen.

Twelfth. That this convention is opposed to the abrogation of the two-thirds rule in the national convention of the democratic party.

BRITISH TROOPS ANNIHILATED BY NATIVES.

London, July 28.—In the house of commons to day the Marquis of Hurtington secretary for India, announced the receipt of a telegram from Bombay which reports a terrible disaster in Afghanistan. General Burrows' brigade at Candahar has been annihilated by the natives, and a formidable insurrection is in progress. The telegram from the governor of Bombay says: General Primrose telegraphs to-day from Candahar as follows; General Burrows' force is annihilated. We are going into the citadel."

London, July 28.—Marquis Hartington stated later in the house of commons that Burrows' brigade numbered between 2,000 and 3,000 men. The army under Ayob Khan was then expected, consisting of 12,000 men and 36 guns well served. Strong reinforcements had been ordered to the front and it would perhaps be necessary to send from England. A despatch from the viceroy India says reinforcements are already on the move. Fragments of Burrows' forces are arriving at Candahar. No details have been recieved.

Camden, across from Philadelphia has the small-pox.

A BONAPARTE AT BAY.

ZULU ACCOUNTS OF THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—FIGHTING LIKE A LION—A BATTLE SEVEN TO ONE.

London, July 28, 1880.

Brigadier General Sir Evelyn Wood who accompanied the ex-Empress Eugenie to Zululand, has sent to the papers a description of the death of the Prince Imperial collected from the independent narratives of eighteen of the Zulus who participated in the attack on the Prince's party, and showing that the attacking party numbering forty, twelve of whom followed the Prince and eight being immediately concerned in his death. The Zulus, having nearly surrounded the Prince's party, fired and rushed on them as they were mounting. The Prince not having succeeded in mounting, ran alongside his horse until it broke away. The Prince followed the horse into the donga, untill, being closely pressed by his pursuers, he turned upon them—in the words of the Zulus—"like a lion at bay." Being struck by an assegai inside the left shoulder he rushed at the opponent, who fled. Another Zulu then fired at the Prince when only ten yards from him. The Prince fired his pistol and faced his rapidly increasing foes, until menaced from his right and rear and struck by another assegai, he regained the level on which he had first stood in the donga, where he was speedily surrounded. He seized an assegai which had been thrown at him—in struggling with his terrified horse his sword had fallen from its scabbard—and thus defended himself against seven or eight, Zulus, who state that they did not dare to close on him, until he sank exhausted on his hips. The above facts were elicited from the Zulus, who were examined seperately on the scene of the attack. It may be remarked that this is the first correct description of the affair that has yet been published.

Atlantic City, July 19.—Mrs. L. F. Nesmith, Miss Helen Deakon and Miss Bessie Fanshaw were drowned here while bathing this morning.

London, July 26.—The *Daily News* despatch from Madrid says the total loss of life by the earthquakes at Manila is estimated at 320, including 200 Chinamen. Almost every family is houseless.

An explosion of powder in the artillery works at Koorsh, in the south of Russia, on July 17, killed eighteen and wounded twelve persons.

A Colorado girl lost a leg, and her gallant lover had a pocketbook made of a piece of tanned skin from the amputated part.

A male dove belonging to Mrs. John Kutz, of Norristown, died a few days ago. It was said to be over 100 years of age.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM.
OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
The Positive Cure
For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

J D Murry, drugist, Centre Hall. jul22y

NEW ENTERPRISE.

ALEXANDER & CO.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT
—AND—
SEED STORE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

They mean by this all the name imports, that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including SEEDS of all kinds

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW, made at Syracuse, N. Y. It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Cornplanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 2000 now in use in Centre county demonstrate them to be the best.

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS of the latest improved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osborn either as separate Mowers, Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters or as Combined Reapers and Binders.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rs. Aug. 5, 80.

☞ TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements* 20cts *per line for three insertions, and* 5 *cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 *cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of* 20*cts as formerly when paid by themselves.*

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 Jan '79" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1*st of January,* 1875, *and that it is time he was paying the printer*

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 686, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FRON, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 327, F. A. M., meets on the Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. F. HEINLACHER, Sec't. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 36, P. of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sec't.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—B. F. Hunter, of Benner, is announced for assembly in to-day's REPORTER.

—Five dollars fine for killing a squerrel before 1st September.

—Remember the Band festival, Saturday a week.

—The Lutheran conference meets at Millheim next week.

—Trout season closed last Saturday 31. This office hooked about 800 of the speckled beauties.

—Philipsburg, according to the Journal has a boom—25 to 30 buildings going up, and houses in demand.

—One of the completest grocery establishments is that of Sechlers, in the Bush house block. In stock will always be found a full line of the choicest and freshest groceries, fancy and staple, with tropical fruits, nuts, figs, raisins and all kinds of canned goods.

—A Haddonfield (Cape May) sign reads: "Is cream salon cakes, prettzels and candy and cigars, oysters and lodging and horses wattered constantly on hand. The sign at the Standard Clothing hall reads, "Clothing now sold at cost."

—Mr. Peter Hoffer, who now owns the pic nic grounds on the mountain, has erected a spacious house there, with a large table, for the better accommodation of pleasure seakers. Mr. Hoffer will keep on making improvements, and add to the attractions of the top of Nittany mountain.

—Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, keeps right ahead selling clothing at 25 per cent. less than all others. He has the largest and best assortment to select from in the county.

—A man at Augusta, Ga., on receiving a doctor's bill for medicine and visits, wrote that he would pay for the medicine and return the visits, then after that buy his groceries at Sechler's and never get sick again, because they keep pure and wholesome goods.

—The members of the Ev. church of Centre circuit, will hold a camp-meeting in Aaron and Frank Weaver's Grove, east of Aaronsburg, commencing Aug. 11 and continuing one week.

—The democrats had a large demonstration at Milesburg on Saturday evening, beating the Garfield folks all hollow. There were six car loads from Bellefonte alone. The torchlight parade was about one mile long.

—Mr. Hoffer is digging a well on the pic-nic ground on top of the mountain.

—In these hot days, in order to keep well and save taking medicine, use none but pure and wholesome groceries such as are kept by Sechler's, in the Bush house block.

—We had a very heated spell from Sunday to Monday afternoon, 1 and 2, the thermometer running up to 92 in the shade. On Monday afternoon a refreshing thunder shower came to relieve us from the drouth of the last three weeks.

—Mr. J. N. Van Ormer, of Spring, accompanied by his neighbor, Mr. Bany, enlivened our sanctum with their presence on Monday. Van is a rousing Hancock man, booked all thro' on the record of the distinguished hero. No one can go to sleep when where Van thumps the floor—his originality fills one with interest and he can say a thing or two always.

—The best cane bottom chairs in this county, very low, at Camp's Centre Hall furniture rooms.

—An assortment of trunks, all sizes, and clothing at cost, at Goldman's opposite the Brockerhoff.

The Germantown Telegraph advises a pinch of cayenne or red pepper as a means of destroying the cabbage-worm. Sprinkle it over the parts of the plant where the worm usually operates.

—If you want a good extension table, at greatly reduced price, go to Camp's, Centre Hall. tf.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed and two Severely Injured.

On last Thursday morning, about fifteen minutes before seven o'clock, the boiler of the large steam engine, used to run the saw mill operated by Messers. Billmyer & Siler near the old George Fowler residence in Haines township, exploded, causing a terrible crash. As it was not quite time to commence work, there were only three persons on the mill at the time of the accident, viz: Mr. Billmyer, sawyer, Michael Lamey in charge of the engine, and Abraham Burns, edger. The rest of the hands were scattered around, awaiting the signal to go to work. In the twinkling of an eye, the large engine, smoke stack, all the attachments, as well as the entire mill were blowed to atoms. Not a single piece of the engine remains unshattered. The fire box was thrown about eighty yards from the place where the engine stood. Abraham Burns died shortly after the accident. He was found sticking under the timbers of the building. All he spoke after he was hurt, and before he died was, to ask whether any of the other hands were hurt. Michael Lamey had one of his legs literally smashed, and was severely scalded. Mr. Billmyer was badly cut about his legs and face, and also scalded. Lamey and Billmeyer both fell into the pit, which doubtless saved them from being killed by the falling timbers. Mr. Billmeyer was engaged filing the saw, which accounts for him being cut in the manner he was. The mill is an entire wreck, totally destroyed, and its fragments scattered in every direction. Immediately after the accident the people flocked in from all quarters, to view the wreck and lend a helping hand to the unfortunate sufferers. Scores of people were on the ground during the day and were filled with amazement. There were men there who had seen horrible wrecks ere this but pronounce this one the most horrible yet witnessed by them. Doctors D, H. Mingle, P. F. Musser, and C. S. Musser, were summoned, and put in an appearance at an early hour. They did all in their power to relieve the sufferers and dress their wounds, which was accomplished in a very satisfactory manner. We have no doubt but what these men will mend speedily under the medical treatment of the above named.

LATER—On Friday morning, Michael Lamey was brought to his home in Millsheim. They fixed a stretcher on a truck car, upon which Mr. Lamey was brought to Coburn, from there he was carried to Millheim. He is now doing as well as can be expected, as is also Mr. Billmyer. Mr. Burns, we believe had been keeping a boarding house, and had not worked on the mill before, but was to commence that day to run the edger. He was dressing the saw when the explosion took place.

—It is impossible for a woman after a faithful course of treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to continue to suffer with a weakness of the uterus. Enclose a stamp to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. jul29 2t

AUGUST COURT.

Grand Jurors.

Harris—Henry Potter, G. B. Jack, D Keller.
Philipsburg—C T Fryberger, G G Pottsgrove, J N Cassanova.
Marion—S Henderson.
Bellefonte—R M Knight, J Klinger, G W Jackson, W L Steele.
Miles—S M Spangler.
Liberty—J A Stover.
College—R Kendal,
Haines—T Edmonds, B F Burd.
Snowshoe—W Stewart, Jr.
Walker—Wm Zerby.
Benner—H Sampsel.
Ferguson—R Craig.
Potter—Dr. Jacobs,
Milesburg—G Gray.
Curtin—Jno M'Closky.
Boggs—A Fetzer,

Traverse Jurors—1st Week.

Unionville—A T Leathers.
Bellefonte—Wm. Harper, J Irwin, Jr., J A Eakin, J P. Harris.
Spring—H F Bartly, Geo. Garbrick, G. W. Lonebarger, Thos Shearer.
Miles—Wm Bair, Dan'l Musser, H Smull, Mich Bierly, Em. Harter,
Harris—G W Campbell, Cyrus Durst, H Myers, Jr.
Marion—Jas Martin.
Walker—D A Dietrick,
Snowshoe—R Gilliland, W F Holt, J A Thompson.
Haines—Mich Fiedler, J C Motz.
Halfmoon—A Stine, Is Beck.
Howard boro—G Wistar.
Howard—J W Gardner.
Ferguson—Dav. Dreibilbis, J L Musser, C B Hoss, D W Miller, C Danly.
Penn—D Erlie, Benj Kerstetter.
Patton—O C Beck.
Union—B Shiply, A Calhoun
Benner—A Y Wagner, Wm Close, Jas Carson.
Milesburg—C D Jones.
Philipsburg—Josh Beck.
Boggs—D P Shepe.
College—Wm M'Girk.

Traverse—2nd Week.

Rush—B Coyle.
Ferguson—F Bottorf, Jac Keller, D Dannis, S J Gates, G Kichline,
Haines—Jonath Krape, T G Ehrhart.
Milesburg—A T Boggs.
Huston—J P Turner, G W Woodring.
Penn—J H Frank.
Bellefonte—J Brachbill, L L Brown, F P Green.
Boggs—G Noll, J Walters.
Bush—W J Jackson.
Gregg—Jac F Homan, H A Krumrine, I J Grenoble,
Unionville—H Iddings.
Walker—W H Yearick, John Zimmerman.
Penn—Dav Hosterman.
Spring—Ed Woods.
Liberty—W N Bitner.
Union—J Frederick.
Howard—M Plecher, I C Leathers.
Philipsburg—A S Graham.
Potter—Jas M'Cormick, Joe Wagner, Jr.
Halfmoon—W S Gray.
Benner—D Houser.

FESTIVL AND PIC-NIC.

The Centre Hall Cornet Band will hold a Festival and Pic-nic in Witmers Grove, at Centre Hall, on next Saturday, Aug. 7, day and evening. Ice cream, cake, lemonade, confectionery, and refresments of all kinds can had at all times. We understand several bands will be present.

NOTICE TO THE MUTUAL POLICY HOLDERS OF LYCOMING FIRE INSURANCE CO.

At a meeting of the Centre county policy holders of said company, held in Bellefonte, July 23, 1880, the report of the undersigned, a committee appointed at a prior meeting, to proceed to Muncy, to investigate the affairs of the Lycoming Insurance Company, and ascertain the necessity for and the legality of the recent extraordinary assessment of 25 per cent., was presented. The report finds the assessment both legal and necessary for reasons therein stated, but recommends that active measures be taken for an immediate liquidation and closing out of the affairs of the company, referring the method thereof (whether by a receiver, an assignment, or by voluntary liquidation, by the present officers, or some of them, under the supervision of some person or persons selected by the mutual policy holders) to the decision of the policy holders themselves.

The report was approved and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the present committee be continued with power, in connection with committees appointed by meetings of policy holders in other counties or places, to take such measures as in their judgment will best conserve the interests of policy holders, in procuring an immediate liquidation and closing out of the affairs of the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company.

In pursuance of the above resolution an invitation is hereby extended to all mutual policy holders of the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company to meet at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on FRIDAY, the 6th day of August, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., either in person or by *representative committees*, to take such action as shall be deemed the best to ensure and immediate liquidation of the affairs of the company.

A. O. FURST,
WM P. DUNCAN,
D. S. KELLER,
ADAM HOY,
Committee.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., July 24, 1880.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE BELLEFONTE INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

MILTON, PA., July 28th, 1880.

MESSRS. FURST, DUNCAN, KELLER and HOY, Committee.

Gentlemen, We the undersigned citizens of Milton and vicinity and members of the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, have awaited with profound anxiety the report of the Committee to which we find your names appended, appointed by the Citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity to confer with the officers of the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company in relation to the late assessment and other matters pertaining to the business and interest of the Company.

We regret to say that we cannot regard your recommendation for the call of a future meeting for the purpose set forth in your circular as being under the present circumstances, (so unfortunate for us) either wise or charitable, since in the call you are now circulating, you have declared (and we think very properly) the assessment both "legal and necessary." We respectfully submit, would not charity and justice have dictated its prompt and immediate payment in the interests of both the Company's Members and the Company's sufferers.

With the fullest confidence in the experience, the judgment and ability of the present Managers, any action in our judgment is to be deprecated which is likely in any way to interfere with the earnest and active efforts they are making to relieve the Company of its present pressing embarrassment.

Very many of us are the innocent victims of a great calamity—an act of God—hundreds of our people but a short time ago, comfortable and happy are now homeless and houseless and the approaching Autumn, the inevitable and unpitying winter, unless relief shall come from the Insurance Company, in which our hard earned and life-long accummulations are secured, will find many of us at least, either destitute or dependent upon friends through whose benevolence and charity ourselves and helpless families have been already too long sustained.

We therefore most earnestly appeal through you to the philanthropic and christian people at Bellefonte and vicinity to not take any steps which will in any way delay the prompt and willing payment of this much needed assessment without which ourselves and other sufferers, by the terrible scourge of fire, with whom we can now sympathize as never before, can alone obtain the relief which we are sure your Committee, and the good people of Bellefonte and vicinity, which it so respectfully represents, would not be willfully instrumental in defeating or postponing.

Signed by 60 citizens of Milton, and sufferers by the fire.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that Chester Munson, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for Assembly subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Benjamin F. Hunter, of Benner, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that D. C. Wilt, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic usages.

—It was reported that a new firm, Smith & Co., of Union county, had leased the Krumrine grain ware house, at Spring Mills. The report is however, contradicted. Also hopes of a foundry being put up at same place.

—The Hancock club meets at Centre Hall, Saturday evening, 7. Turn out!

—Get your stone ware at Sechlers, they keep all sizes, and buy it by the car load, hence can sell lower than any others.

—There will be a meeting of Centre County Pomona Grange at Centre Hall the third Tuesday of August, the 17th.—Three sessions 10 a. m. and 2 and 7 p.m.

By order of
Jas. A. Keller, sec. L. Rhone W. M.

—"Ferguson" strongly urging Gov. Curtin's renomination for Congress will appear in our next.

—The Gorton Patent Spring Gear, can be seen on a handsome wagon just finished at Lee's coach shops. This patent combination spring is taking the run where it becomes known—being safe, handsome and simple, and adding much to the nobby appearance of a wagon.

—Rain Tuesday and Wednesday, day and night.

—The time to get a nice chamber suit is when you can get it at a reduced price, which is at Camp's Furniture rooms, Centre Hall, where are lounges and any other home made furniture you need, at a bargain.

—Mr. George Durst, Jr., threshed 850 sheaves of Hancock wheat which yielded 68 bushels—raised on oxphate, not phosphate, land.

—Hon. Chester Munson, of Philipsburg, is announced for Assembly.

ESTRAY—Came to the premises of the undersigned, about 10 days ago, 3 horn cattle, (1 heifer and 2 steers) rising 2 years old. Largest a spotted steer, one a brown steer, white face, and white on end of tail, the heifer is light red, small spot on face and spots on side. The owner is requested to prove property, pay costs and remove same.

J. C. DALE, Centre Hall.

APPOINTMENT RECALLED.—The appointment made for preaching in the Lutheran church, Sabbath evening, 8th, is hereby recalled. When making this appointment the pastor did not think of the regular service in the Reformed church at same hour.

W. E. FISCHER, Pastor.

DIED.

On 1 inst, at Centre Hall, Anna Rebecca, daughter of Adam and Sarah Thomas, aged 2 years and 25 ds.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs: Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County and to me directed, there will be exposed at Public Sale at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Saturday, the 21st day of August, A. D., 1880, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate of the Defendants, to wit:

No. 1.

Suit of Henry Meyer, jr., vs. H. E. Weirick, No. 236 April Term 1879 Debt $85 50. A Fi. Fa., No. 28, Aug. Term, 1880. Spangler, atty.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Miles twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded on the west and south by lands of Joseph Kreamer, on the east by lot of Amos Fehl and on the north by public road, containing ¼ acre more or less; thereon erected a 1½ story frame house, barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. E. Weirick.

No. 2.

Suit of Nancy J. Ammerman vs. Alfred Nichols, No. 175. Nov. Term 1877. Debt $1150. Al Lev. Fa., No. 40, Aug. Term 1880. Yocum & Hastings, atty.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain messuage and lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Situate on the bank of Spring Creek near the Willow bank dam, bounded on the south by the road leading from Bellefonte via Reynold's mill to Roopsburg, on the west by the mill dam, on the north by said mill dam and Spring Creek, and extending east ten feet from the Bellefonte Press Company building, together with the use of and right to draw from said dam through a torebay or channel sufficient water to give by the aid of a turbine water wheel power equal to two horse power for driving the machinery used in said building, being the same estate which D. G. Bush granted and conveyed to W. F. Wylie by deed dated the 1st day of October 1872 for the period of Ninety-nine years and which said W. F. Wylie by assignment bearing even date herewith and intended to be forthwith recorded, conveyed to said Alfred Nichols; thereon erected a two-story frame building. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Alfred Nichols.

No. 3.

Suit of Jno. L. Rockey vs. H. D. Showers No. 420, Aug. Term 1878. Debt $550.70 Vend. Ex. No. 28, Aug. Term 1880. Hoy, atty.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Walker twp., Centre Co., Pa., bounded on the west by Struble and Kephart, on the east by J. G. Royer and Henry Showers and on the south by Frank Hockman, containing 53 acres more or less thereon erected a two-story frame house stable and other outbuildings. Also.

All that certain lot of timber land situate in Walker twp., Centre Co., Penna., bounded on the north by Struble, on the south by Moses Thompson, on the east by Mrs. Gephart and on the west by Martin Brumgart, containing 11 acres, more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. D. Showers.

No. 4.

Suit of Steinkerchner & Bro. vs. John Campbell. No. 243, Nov. Term 1878. Debt $12.07. Al Vend. Ex No. 49, Aug. Term 1880. Keichline, atty.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Bellefonte Borough and Spring twp., Centre Co., Pa., bounded on the north by Willow Bank street, on the east by Holmes street, on the south by alley and on the west by lot of Henry Bucher, fronting on said Willow Bank street 100 feet and extending back 150 feet to said alley, containing one fourth of an acre, more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Campbell.

No. 5.

Suit of Lucas & Bro vs. Reuben Pletcher. No. 230. Jan'y Term 1877. Fi Fa. No. 59, Aug. Term 1880. Debt $426.40 Y. & H., attys.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Howard twp., Centre Co., Pa., about one-half mile south of Howard Boro., bounded on the east by public road leading from Howard to Jacksonville, on the south and west by lands of Joseph Montgomery's heirs, and on the north by lands of Joseph Royer, containing 12 acres more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain farm or tract of land situate in Liberty twp., Centre Co., Pa., beginning at a post on the bank of Bald Eagle creek, thence along lands of B. Weber north 43° west 376 perches to a post, thence along lands of Daniel Oiler north 54° east to white oak, thence along lands of Abram Holter, south 43° east 378 perches to a line on bank of Bald Eagle, thence along said creek to place of beginning, containing 97 acres and 70 perches, more or less.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract of timberland situate in Liberty twp., Centre Co., Pa., beginning at a post thence by land of B. Lauth south 58½° west 69 perches to stones, thence by land of Jacob Schenk's heirs north 32½° west 108 perches to stones, thence by land of B. Lauth north 58½° east 69 perches to stones, thence by lands formerly owned by John Irwin, jr., south 32½° east 108 perches to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres, more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Reuben Pletcher.

No. 6.

Suit of Mary M. DeArmant vs. Geo. Housel et ux. No. 43 April Term 1880 Debt $250. Vend. Ex. No. 48 Aug. Term 1880. Y. & H., attys

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Spring twp., Centre co., Pa., bounded on the east by old turnpike leading from Bellefonte to Lewistown, on the west by an alley, on the south by an alley and on the north by Thomas Harrison, containing one-half acre, more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geo. Housel and Margaret Housel.

No. 7.

Suit of Geo. Grimm et ux vs. R. D. Cummings, No. 119 Aug. Term 1877. Debt $839.52. Vend. Ex. No. 78 Aug. Term 1880. A. & B., attys.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the village of Port Matilda, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner of lot lately owned by R. D. Cummings on High street, thence by said street north 40¾° west 60 feet to an alley, thence by said alley east 200 feet to Centre street, thence by said Centre street south 40¾° east 60 feet to said lot of R. D. Cummings, thence by said lot south 40¾° west 200 feet to place of beginning, containing ¼ acre, more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame Hotel, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. D. Cummings.

No. 8

Suit of Wm. Wolf vs. Dan'l Durst, No. 222 Nov. Term 1878. Debt $553.38 Al Fi. Fa. No. 77 Aug. Term 1880. A. & B., attys

The undivided one-half interest in all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pa. Beginning at a stone, thence by land of John Royer, north 35½° east 16 5-10 perches to a spruce, thence by same north 80° east 24 5-10 perches to a stone, thence by land of Hannah Cooney north 4° east 11 1-10 perches to a stone, thence by John Moyer's land north 58° west 30 3-10 perches to a post, thence north 13½° west 7 6-10 perches to pine stump, thence south 65° west 5 3-10 perches to a corner, thence north 79° west 12 2-10 perches to a road, thence by land of Wm. McMinn south 4 1-10° east 40 perches to the place of beginning—containing 4 acres 94 perches. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, store room, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Dan'l Durst.

No. 9

Suit of J. H. Orvis et al vs. A Stewart et al No. 227 April Term 1876. Debt $47.92 Vend. Ex. No. 79 Aug. Term 1880. Y. & H., attys.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Spring township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of John Ledeman, on the east by lands of Jesse Steel, on the south by Nittany mountain and on the west by the old Larimer farm, containing 133 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story plank house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Abraham Sowart and J. G. Larimer.

No. 10

Suit of D. M. Leib, Adm., vs. Uriah Wilson, No 144 Jan'y Term 1880. Debt $110.59. Lev. Fa. No. 66 Aug Term 1880 A. & B., attys.

All that certain building located on a lot or piece of ground part of a tract situate in Benner township, Centre Co., Pa., bounded on south by old Half Moon road, on the west and north by land of John Cole and on the east by Harlem Sailor, containing one-half acre, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, 24½ feet front by 16 feet deep. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Uriah Wilson.

No. 11

Suit of D. M. Leib, Adm'r vs. George Sharp, owner, &c. No. 322 Aug. Term 1878 Debt $254.13. Lev. Fa. No 65 Aug. Term 1880 A. & B., attys.

All that certain building located on a lot or piece of ground part of a tract of land situate in ——— twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: On the south by public road leading from Bellefonte by the Fair ground and Buffalo Run, on the west by lot of N. Lucas, on the north by lands of the estate of Wm. A. Thomas, dec'd, and on the east by lot of S. Rote, containing ¼ acre more or less. It is a two-story frame dwelling house, about 45 feet along the road aforesaid in length, and 18 feet in depth. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Sharp, owner, &c.

No 12

Suit of D. M. Leib, Adm'r, vs. A. V Miller et al. No. 142 Jan'y Term 1880. Debt $880.99. Lev. Fa. No 68 Aug. Term 1880. A. & B., attys.

All that certain building situate in Spring twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by what is called the mountain road, on the east by Samuel Noll, on the south by Nittany Mountain and on the west by the Bellefonte and Lewistown turnpike road, containing — acres, more or less, the said building being a frame dwelling house — stories high, having a front of 36 feet and depth of 18 feet, with a kitchen 14 by 15 feet and a porch thereto attached. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Elias Miller.

A. V. Miller, ——Miller, Isaac Miller, Mary Miller, Coroline Pennington and R. V. Miller, with notice to A. V. Miller as terre tenant.

No 13

Suit of Jacob Mann vs John Mann, No. 145 Aug. Term 1877. Debt $158.86. Al. Vend. Ex. No 38 Aug. Term 1880. Fortney, atty.

All that certain tract of land situate in Curtin township, Centre Co., Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Hiram Young, on the east by lands of James Haverly, on the south by lands of Robt. Mann, and on the west by lands of Jno. A. Daley, containing 140 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, log stable and other outbuildings, Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Mann.

No 14

Suit of Ferdinand Beezer vs Mary Meyers, Adm'x of Joseph Beezer, dec'd, No. 114 April Term 1880. Debt $1723 28 Lev. Fa. No. 57 Aug. Term 1880. Morrison, atty.

All those three several messuages and tracts of land situate in Benner township, Centre Co., Pa., one thereof bounded and described as follows: The undivided one-half part of a tract beginning at a post in the middle of Spring creek, thence south 45 deg west 50 perches to stones, thence south 40 deg east about 74 perches to the middle of Spring creek by its various courses and distances to place of beginning, containing 20 acres, be the same more or less. Thereon erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All those other two tract of land one thereof beginning on the bank of Spring creek, eighteen perches to a post, thence along line of John Meyers, thence down said creek eighteen perches to a post, thence an easterly course parallel with John Meyers five perches to a post, thence south course eighteen perches to John Meyers' line thence along said line five perches to the place of beginning, containing 90 perches. No buildings.

ALSO

The other thereof beginning at a pine corner, formerly Robert Carson and Benjamin Hartman, thence north 80 deg west 83-10 perches to stones, thence north 57½ deg east 119 perches to white oak, thence south 33 deg —— 38 3-10 perches to a post thence south 49¼ deg west 50 3 10 perches to stones, thence south 40¾ west 108 perches to the place of beginning containing 44 acres and 8 perches, neat measure, less ninety perches conveyed by John Rolf to John Morley by deed dated March 31st, A. D., 1847 recorded in Centre Co., in Deed book "P", page 47, &c. No buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mary Meyers, Adm'x of Joseph Beezer, dec'd.

No. 15

Suit of H. Levy vs. D. H. Parsons No. 128 Aug. Term 1880 Debt $13. Fi. Fa, No 54 Aug. Term 1880 Furst, atty.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the village of Milesburg, Centre Co., Pa., bounded on the north by Water street, on the south by alley, on the west by lot of John Sweirs and on the east by lot of Mrs Jane Ryman, containing ¼ acre more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of D. H. Parsons.

No 16

Suit of Sol. Schmidt vs Mrs P Donahue Adm'x et al, No 263 Jan'y Term 1877 Debt $153 45 Vend Fx No 82 Aug. Term 1880 Hoy, atty

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Rush twp, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north and north-west by Moshannon creek, on the east and south by lot of John Bordrean, on the east and southeast by an alley and on the south by the turnpike road leading from Philipsburg to Curwensville, containing one and one-fourth acres, more or less. No buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mrs Patrick Donahue, Adm'x of &c, of P Donahue, now Mrs Patrick Collins, and Patrick Collins.

No 17

Suit of Hagerstown Agl. Imp. Co. vs Michael Meyers No 221 Nov. Term 1877 Debt $147.25 Vend Ex-No 84 Aug. Term 1880 Y & H, attys

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Benner twp, Centre Co, Penn'a, bounded on the north by lands of Wm Thomas' heirs, on the east by lands of T G Rumberger, on the south by lands of Philip Resides and on the west by lands of Leah. Lowry, containing 150 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house, log barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situate in Benner twp, Centre Co, Penn'a, adjoining the first described tract, bounded on the north by lands of Wm A Thomas estate, on the east by above described tract, on the south by lands of John Eckley and on the west by lands of James Lowry, containing 56 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a one and a half story frame house log barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Michael Meyers.

No. 18.

Suit of Aires and Legal representatives, of Joel Kling sr., vs Joel Kling jr., No. 67 April Term 1878. Debt $666 83 Fi Fa No. 85 Aug. Term 1880. Keller attorney.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Marion township, Centre Co. Pa., bounded on the north by Main street on the east by road leading to Jacksonville, south by lands of Adam Yearick, and on the west by lands of Mrs. Susan Hoy, containing 4 acres more or less, thereon erected a two story frame house, stable, two shops and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joel Kling, Jr.

No. 20. All the right, title and interest of defendants in all that certain tract of land situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., in the warrantee name of John Hambright and described according to a survey made thereof by David Haugh on the 30th day of August, A. D., 1858; Beginning at a pine tree corner; thence extending by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Andrew Graff, north 51½° east 314 perches more or less to a white pine, a corner; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Casper Shaffner south 38½° east 238 perches more or less to a red oak tree or black oak fallen; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Robert Speer, south 51½° west 320 perches more or less to a post; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of George Huffnagle, north 38½° west, 232 perches more or less to the place of begining—containing 433 acres and 100 perches and allowance.

ALSO.

All the right title and interest of defendants in all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., in the warrantee name of Andrew Graff, beginning at a hemlock tree a corner, thence extending north 50° west 320 perches more or less to a pine tree corner, thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Christian Musser, south 40° east, 230 perches more or less to a sugar tree a corner; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of John Hambright, south 50° west, 320 perches more or less to a pine tree corner; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Sebastian Graff, north 40° east, 230 perches more or less, to the place of beginning—containing 433 acres and 153 perches, more or less.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendants in all that certain tract or piece of land situate partly in Rush township, aforesaid, and part y in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands late of the estate of Henry Loraine, deceased, on the east by lands of Quay and Kyler, on the South by lands in warrantee name of Andrew Graff, on the west by lands late of Brenner and Company—containing 407 acres and 137 perches surveyed April 1, 1793, on warrant in name of Christian Musser. Thereon erected two frame houses, an old saw mill and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendants in all that certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Beginning at a stone heap formerly a white oak corner; thence by lands late of Lever and Loraine south 220½ perches to a post, east, 154 perches to a post thence by lands surveyed to Robert Rainey north 220 5-10 perches to a white pine along lands surveyed to Stephen Kingston 154 perches to the place of beginning —containing 200 acres and 57 perches and allowance, and was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated March 14, A. D. 1837, issued to Leonard Kyler.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendants in land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa: Beginning at a fallen hemlock; thence south 24° west 220 perches to a white pine; thence north 87½° west, 318 6-10 perches to a maple tree thence north 2½° east, 163 5-10 perches to a post; thence south 84° west, 69 5 10 perches to a post, north 2° east, 69 5 10 perches to a hemlock; thence south 83° east, 247 5-10 perches to the place of beginning—containing 412 acres and 84 perches, more or less. Being part of a larger tract surveyed in the name of John Houston,

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendants in all that certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Penn'a: Beginning at a spruce corner; thence by Daniel Milk purchase north 88° west 160 perches to a pine; thence by John Taylor and John Houston surveys 225 perches to a pine, south 14° west 222 perches, called in the original survey south; thence east 76 perches to a post; thence north 14° east 105 perches to a spruce; thence south 88½° east 84 perches; thence north 14° east 120 perches to the place of beginning—containing 170 acres Being parts of two surveys in warrantee names of David Beverage and Francis Johnston. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other out buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Mock, with notice to John Wagner and W. E. Wagner, as terre tenants.

NOTE.—The undivided one-third part of the above described tracts of land will be sold at the same time and place by Wm. T. Kirk, Esq., trustee for certain creditors of Wagoner & Bro. Terms made known on day of sale.

No. 21.

Suit of Bellefonte Building & Loan Association use of vs Edward Brown, No 75 January Term 1877. Debt $300. Fi Fa No. 89 Aug Term, 1880. Spangler, atty

All that certain part of the lot or piece of ground situate on the northwest corner of Bishop street and Allegheny street in the borough of Bellefonte, beginning and adjoining the old store room of William Jeskoff; thence on straight line north to line; thence along Curtin's line to Allegheny street; thence along Allegheny street to the corner of Bishop street; thence along said Bishop trest west to the place of beginning, containing 53 feet and one inch on Bishop street and 50 feet on Allegheny street be the same more or less. It being a part of a certain messuage and lot of ground situate in the borough aforesaid, containing 50 feet front on Allegheny street and extending thence by a line along Bishop street westward 100 feet to a post; thence by line parallel with Allegheny stret to the intersection of the lot of Roland Curtin; thence by lot No. 92 in the general plan of said borough to Allegheny street which Joseph I Lingle, high sheriff of Centre county, did on the 7th day of April A. D. 1852, by deed poll, grant, convey and sell unto H. Brockerhoff of the aforesaid borough; thereon erected a three story frame building used as a store room and offices.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county Pa., bounded and described as follows: Fronting on Bishop street about 60 feet and extending back along east side of Allegheny street about 200 feet to Logan street, on the east by lot of George W Blackford and on the west by Allegheny street; thereon erected a large two-story stone building, known as the "Butts House" and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets; in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: Fronting on Bishop street about 60 feet and extending back along Allegheny street about 200 feet to Logan street, on the east by lot of Mrs. Howard, and on the west by Allegheny street, thereon erected a two story frame building, used as a ware room, together with smaller buildings, used an tenant houses.

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded on the north by Logan alley, on the east by lands of Chas M'Cafferty and John M'Dermot, on the south by lands of Valentines & Co., and on the west by Allegheny street and lots of H H Kline, P M'Cafferty, John Pacini and James Burns and the Reservoir being 200 feet on Logan alley to lands of Chas. McCafferty and others extending south 425 feet along said lands to lands of Valentine's & Co., and 250 feet west to Reservoir, thereon erected a frame barn.

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded on the North by lot of John D. Lieb's heirs, on the east by Allegheny street, on the south by lands of Valentine's & Co., and on the west by lots of Lawrence O'Leary, being 140 feet on Allegheny street and extending back to lot of Lawrence O'Leary, 127 feet. No buildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna., bounded on the north by lot of said E. Brown, on the east by Allegheny street on the south by lot of John D. Lieb's heirs, and on the west by lot of said E. Brown being 60 feet front on Allegheny street and ext-nding back to other lot of said Brown 127 feet. No buildings.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., bounded on the north by lot of Sarah Tyrrylutny, on the east by Allegheny street, on the south by lot of E. Brown and on the west by lot of Hale's heirs, being 60 feet front on Allegheny street and extending back to lands of Hale's heirs, Thereon erected a two story frame house and

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Seeding Grass Lands in the Fall.

The practice of seeding lands to grass in the fall is gaining ground in many sections, especially among the New England farmers. Arguments in favor of this custom are: The grass is not so liable to be troubled with weeds; the cool weather will incite a vigorous growth and bring the fields in better condition for withstanding the winter than that seeded in the spring, and last, but by no means least, it admits of the removal of a crop the first year.

During August and the first half of the month following, Northern cultivators, who do not favor spring sowing, will seed down lands from which have been harvested small grains, potatoes, fodder crops and the like, and turn over old-sod lands for this purpose. At the South seeding of grass will be delayed until September.

The quantity of seed will depend upon the varieties of grasses to be grown and the purposes for which they are designed. The extremes of very light seeding, which produces large coarse stalks, and very heavy seeding, which makes exceedingly fine ones, are to be avoided. Pastures call for a variety of grasses, to be sown with liberal hand. In selecting a mixture for permanent pasture, it should be borne in mind that the land will be cropped continually throughout the season, and therefore it is imperative to have grasses which ripen in succession that stock may be supplied with a tender and succulent growth. The varieties should also be selected with a view of suiting the soil for which they are designed.

Clover plays in pastures as in meadows an important part; orchard grass, which arrives early and remains late, is also a valuable constituent. This grass is highly esteemed, especially on light dry soils; meadow fox-tail, with its early and rapid growth, is another valuable sort, and red-top is also counted among desirable grasses for permanent pastures. A mixture recommended by various agricultural authorities for permanent pastures is as follows: Two pounds of meadow fox-tail, five pounds of white clover, six pounds of orchard grass and four pounds each of red clover, rough-stalked meadow grass, rye grass, timothy, blue grass, meadow fescue and red top. For the South, where winter pasture is the object, the following is suggested: One bushel each of meadow oat grass, orchard grass and wild rye grass; and four quarts each blue grass, red clover and white clover. This pasture not to be grazed later than June nor earlier than Christmas.

A few grasses are suited to both meadows and pastures, in illustration of which may be cited orchard grass. Pure meadow grasses are those with tuberous roots, which store up in bulbs one year the material of growth for the next, and which require a certain time for the maturing of the bulbs. Timothy is a representative type of this class of grasses, hence it is highly esteemed in meadows. Other popular meadow grasses are red clover and Hungarian grass. To gain best results it is important that the grasses associated blossom about the same time, therefore the wisdom of sowing early kinds in one mowing field and late sorts in another. Among early grasses suited to meadows are orchard grass, Kentucky blue grass, meadow fescue and tall oat grass, to which may be added Italian rye grass if the land be moist and rich. Timothy, red top and Rhode Island bent grasses are numbered with late kinds.

The importance of having the ground thoroughly tilled and generously manured previous to seeding it to grass, either for pasture or meadow, cannot be too strongly urged.—*New York World.*

Health Hints.

Invalids should keep the refreshments covered in their sick room. The jellies, blanc-manges, and various liquids used as cooling drinks are more or less absorbent, and easily take up the impurities which float about a sick room. A glass of milk left uncovered will soon become tainted with any prevailing odor, as can be proved by leaving it in a room freshly painted. How important then that the poisons of sickness should be carefully kept from all that is to be eaten.

If a person swallows any poison whatever, or has fallen into convulsions from having overloaded the stomach, an instantaneous remedy most efficient and applicable in a large number of cases, is a heaping teaspoonful of common salt, and as much ground mustard, stirred rapidly in a teacupful of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach; and lest there be any remnant of the poison, however small, let the white of an egg or a teaspoonful of strong coffee be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quiet, because these very common articles nullify a large number of virulent poisons.

Handle Dairy Stock Kindly.

Mr. Parcell, in the report of the New Jersey agricultural society, says: It is important that dairy stock, from the young calf to the old cow that is being fed for beef, should be handled and treated kindly. If a calf is handled roughly and becomes wild and vicious thereby, when it becomes a cow you may expect that it, but if handled carefully and treated with kindness, when grown up she will be mild and gentle. It may not always be so, but in general it is. There have always been many cows spoiled by the person having the care of and milking them, by whipping or frightening them whenever they come in his way, or if when milking, a cow hooks her foot or kicks (which is generally caused by pain), such a fellow stops milking and commences whipping, or worse, kicking the cow, and she becomes enraged, holds up her milk, kicks back, and is finally ruined. Never whip a cow for kicking, if she does kick the milk pail out of your hand and sometimes upset and knock you, but be kind and gentle with her, and milk her out with as little excitement as possible, and if she gets over her kicking propensity it will be by mild and not by harsh treatment. Never whip a cow because she kicks, for it will do do good, but will do a great deal of harm.

The Blessing of a Blunder.

A good piece of luck was that which fell to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, a lady whose paintings of scenes in military life can now command almost any price. The story goes that the first of her pictures that attracted much attention was the "Roll Call!"—a picture with which many of our readers are doubtless familiar. The purchaser originally paid $600 for it and sent it to the Royal academy. It was accepted, put in a good place, and on royal day the Prince of Wales, who knows a good bit about pictures, took especial notice of it. "Who is the painter of this?" he inquired. "Miss Elizabeth Thompson, your royal highness," was the answer. "Oh, indeed! I know her very well," said the prince; "the daughter of my old friend, Sir —— Thompson," mistaking one person for another. He was not corrected, as most of the people present knew less about Miss Elizabeth Thompson than he did. The result was that at the Saturday dinner his royal highness remarked in the course of his speech that he had observed among the pictures one by Miss Elizabeth Thompson, which was destined to win much fame for its painter. He thought he was doing a good turn for a fellow member of the aristocracy. The speech was published as usual, and ten days afterward Miss Thompson found herself famous. Policemen were stationed in front of her picture in the academy to prevent people from being crowded upon it—for it was on the line—and spoiling it. The engraving dealers were besieging the young lady's doors, offering her fabulous sums for copyrights. She was thenceforth secure—her fortune was made. A London correspondent states that since that time she has received as much as 3,000 guineas (nearly $16,000) for the right to make and sell an engraving made from a single one of her paintings. The queen heard of the "Roll Call" picture and was anxious to see it. After her curiosity had been gratified, she signified to the owner her desire to possess it. He said that he did not care about parting with it, but that as the queen had expressed a wish, he had no choice but to comply with it. The queen sent him a check for $600, exactly the price which it had paid, and this was characterized by some daring critics as rather penurious. The gentleman thus deprived of his picture, at once gave Miss Thompson an order to paint him another one.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

The General Baptist assembly of England reports 24,455 members—an increase of 492, besides 994 members in the Orissa mission, India.

Hon. Thomas Hughes, M. P., author of "Tom Brown at Rugby," is to lecture before several associations of the Y. M. C. A. during his visit in the United States.

Two Lutheran synods in Illinois and adjacent States have united in one synod, to be known as the Synod of Illinois. The united synod contains twenty-two ministers.

Mr. Spurgeon has recently received from the estate of a lady $125,000 for his orphanage, $200,000 for his pastor's college, $1,000 for his book fund and $5,000 for himself.

Pastor Levi Johnson has no horse. This is why he walks 240 miles a month in filling his appointments with the churches at Indian Village and Shady Grove, in the State of Louisiana.

Rev. C. M. Bingham, of Millburn, Lake county, Ill., has accepted the call of the Congregational church of Daytona, Fla. This is the most southerly Congregational church in the United States.

Bishop Schereschewsky, of the Protestant Episcopal mission in China, has held the first ordination of natives. Three Chinese were admitted to the office of deacon and one to that of priest.

The consecration of Bishop Wilson for the Canadian synod makes nine bishops for the Reformed Episcopal church, besides Bishop Gregg, who seceded. The church has now 101 ministers.

Thirty-eight Maoris, of New Zealand, have been introduced to the ministry of the Episcopal missions in that country. They are commended as faithful men. Six Maoris sit in the local parliament.

The receipts of the eight principal missionary societies of England during the past year make an aggregate of $3,542,710. The grand total of receipts for foreign and home missions, Bible and educational societies, etc., $8,647,095.

American residents in London purpose erecting an Episcopal church in that city at a cost of $75,000.

The First Baptist church, Philadelphia, is proud to number among its Sunday-school teachers a venerable lady seventy-three years of age. She has been in the Sunday-school ever since it was organized, which is sixty-five years ago. She was then in the infant class.

There are in all eighteen different evangelical societies at work in Syria in the matter of secular, moral and Christian education, which have together 1,000 communicants, 4,500 average totals of Sunday congregations, eighty foreign preachers and teachers and 300 native helpers. This is in a total population of 909,000.

Drawing, Hanging and Quartering.

There appears to be much misapprehension existing as to the English punishment for treason, and this may be a fitting occasion on which to point out that the sentence of decapitation, pure and simple, is one unknown to the English law (for the innovations of the Long parliament and commonwealth, of course, legally go for nothing). The same doom of drawing, hanging, evisceration, dismemberment and quartering was passed on peer and peasant alike (of course, I except the fair sex, whose invariable sentence was combustion), but constitutional lawyers held that, inasmuch as the sovereign could, in his mercy remit the whole of the penalty, so he had the power to dispense with any part. Thus, usually in the case of peers and connections of noble families, decapitation was, by the king's grace, all that was exacted. The soundness of this theory of the royal prerogative was doubted by Lord William Russell in the case of Lord Stafford, executed for alleged complicity in the pretended popish plot, in the reign of Charles II. The rather overrated husband of Rachel Wriothesley, with a brutal fanaticism that does not display his character in a favorable light, eagerly craved that his political opponent should undergo to the full the degradation and suffering involved in his sentence. Charles, however, exercised his prerogative. When Lord Russell's own turn came for his share in the Rye House plot, the king again displayed this peculiar form of clemency, accompanying the remission with the sardonic remark: "My Lord Russell shall now experience that I do indeed possess the power which he denied me in the case of my Lord Stafford." But to return. The drawing, as every legal scholar knows, means the drawing of the criminal to the place of execution—and therefore precedes the infliction of death. According to Mr. Justice Black, stone, vol. iv., "drawing" formerly meant, and formerly actually involved, dragging the condemned along the ground by a rope tied about his legs to the place of execution; and this torture the judgment literally ordains. "But," says the learned author of the "Commentaries," "usually a sledge or hurdle is allowed, to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement." This quaint view of indulgence seems of a piece with the same legal sage's oft-quoted vindication of the humanity and propriety of the English law in the judgment for treason passed upon women alluded to above. The passage is worth consulting. The last criminals "drawn" to the gallows, were, I believe, Colonel Despard (see ante, page 370), and his gang. They were to be executed in the prison in which they were confined, and as the government insisted that they should be "drawn, this grimly humorous expedient was had recourse to. The conventional sledge or hurdle—the body of a cart or tumbril without the wheels—was introduced into the prison yard, and the condemned men entered it in batches of two at a time (except the colonel who had the honor of an appearance en seul) at the door of the staircase leading to their cells, and the vehicle thus making four trips, its miserable passengers were drawn across the flagged space to the foot of the stairs leading to the tower on which they were to die. When the vehicle returned, after its third journey, to take up the colonel, that gentleman remarked—and no wonder—"Ha! ha! What nonsensical mummery is this?" The late Dr. Doran tells us ("London in the Jacobite Times,") that when, during the horrid year that followed the '45, the sledges arrived to receive their wretched occupants outside the gates of Newgate, to set out on their ghastly progress to Tyburn or Kennington common, the polite keeper of the jail would announce the fact to the prisoners in these courteous terms: "Now, gentlemen, if you are quite ready, your carriages are at the door."—*Notes and Queries.*

Words of Wisdom.

Reason and virtue alone can bestow liberty.

The last man to correct a mistake is—the man who commits it.

True merit, like a river, the deeper it is the less noise it makes.

He who stops to pick a flaw in others knitting work drops many stitches in his own.

Let him who regrets the loss of time make proper use of that which is to come in the future.

Rich attire is the vest of pride. The worst apparel is nature's garment; the best but folly's garnish.

A generous man will place the benefits he confers beneath his feet; those he receives, nearest his heart.

We may do a very good action and not be a good man, but we cannot do a very ill one and not be an ill man.

If you wish to appear agreeable in society, you must consent to be taugh many things which you know already.

He who truly wishes the happiness of any one, cannot be long without discovering some mode of contributing to it.

It is better to wear out than to rust out. We must not only strike the iron while it is hot, but strike till it is made hot.

George Beamont, an Englishman, has lately taken from the Cape to Buenos Ayres, 105 African ostriches of the most beautiful species, with the intention to start an ostrich farm in the Argentine Republic. From studies made previous to carrying his ideas into effect, the importer entertains no doubt of their thriving in the climate of South America as well as they do in Southern Aefria.

TAKING THE CHANCES.

How Locomotive Engineers Lose Their Nerve.

A man talks as easily at the rate of sixty miles an hour as he does at an ordinary afternoon dinner pace, and a veteran railroad man who sat with his feet cocked on an adjoining chair, on the Ohio and Mississippi fast train, let his recollections and gossip flow entertainingly to a Louisville *Courier-Journal* reporter.

"Ever in a smash-up?" asked the veteran, laconically.

"Never!"

"That accounts for your lack of nervousness. A child never dreads the fire until he is burned, and so it is with every kind of danger. There are two classes of engineers, who are known on the road as 'good runners' and 'bad runners.' A good runner is always sent out with special trains and in other cases where fast time is to be made. He is an engineer who knows the road and his engine, and will gauge the speed by quality of the track, taking a good many chances on safety. I know one of these fellows, who was regarded as the coolest and bravest man in the business. He would take a lightning special as safely through as another would a freight. One dark night he was hauling the night express around a curve like a meteor. A tree had been blown across the track by a storm, and he ran upon it before it could be seen. The train was smashed and he was badly hurt. He got well in time, and took his place at work, but lost it, and he could not get a passenger train on any road. The accident killed his 'nerve,' and he couldn't take a train through on even schedule time. He was always lagging and behind time. That is the fate of a great many. A bad accident to a fast train nearly always spoils a good engineer."

"They are always in danger," said the reporter.

"Yes; if there is an accident they are almost sure to be killed. They go through life on faith and good luck. One day, several years ago, I went for a day's hunting in the country, and made arrangements for an engine to be sent for me at seven o'clock. It came, and, with three of us aboard, started to make the run of twenty-five miles an hour ahead of the regular train. We got out a mile or two and the headlight flickered and went down. The engine was stopped and the lantern was tinkered with, and we started again. We ran a few miles, and had to stop and tinker with the confounded lamp again. This time it went out clear, and to our horror we discovered that the regular train was within five minutes of us, and the nearest siding or sidetrack near. It was as dark as original chaos, not a star out. The engineer started carefully, worked the throttle out gradually, and, all of us clinging to the cab for dear life, the race began. For all that we could see it was a plunge into space. The engine snorted and rolled, and fairly flew along the track, until the welcome light of the home yards fell upon us. We had run thirteen miles upon pure faith in nine minutes, and the regular train was an hour and forty minutes behind time!"

"That was a close shave on luck?"

"Yes; I don't want to ride under pressure again."

How General Simpson Served a Bully.

When the allies occupied Paris the French officers, at all times superior with the small sword and equal with the pistol to Englishmen, took every opportunity to insult the officers belonging to the army of occupation, and it has been alleged that there was a club of Frenchmen, the members of which had sworn to devote their lives to the killing off one by one of the English officers.

There was one Frenchman who boasted of having killed a dozen of English officers, and promised to go on in this work. One evening he swaggered as usual into his cafe, and to his astonishment actually saw one of those hated Anglais occupying his chair; a chair, be it remembered, that no one hitherto had dared to sit upon except himself. Mastering his passion he undid his sword belt, and having paced his sword on one side began to insult the perfectly inoffensive English officer who sat so unconscious looking in his (the Frenchman's) chair. He trod upon the English toes, he deprived the Englishman of his candles, he went from one thing on to another without at all being able in the least apparently to disturb the other's placidity. At last he snatched the newspaper out of the Englishman's hand, and then the Briton slowly rose up, displaying to the astonished eyes of the Gaul a guardsman some six feet six inches high. The giant, bending across the table, seized hold of the Frenchman's nose with one hand and his chin with the other, and, wrenching his mouth open, spat down his throat. While the Frenchman, holding his under jaw with both hands, ran out of the room. His jaw was broken, and neither he nor any of his comrades were seen again at that cafe. We may as well add that the English officer who thus made an example of a bully was the late General Sir James Simpson, who for a time commanded in the Crimea, and who from the day he joined the service until his death was the tallest officer in the British army.—*Colburn's United Service Magazine.*

North Carolina Mountain Villages.

Rebecca Harding Davis has in *Harper's Magazine* an article on "By-Paths in the Mountains," from which we take this extract: The awful solitude of the forests is scarcely broken by them. Half of their unpainted, weather-beaten houses are always empty, the inmates having apparently died, or gone farther into these sleepy wildernesses and forgotten to come back. The roads leading to them are always over break-neck precipices and in scandalous repair. A generation putting off to another the mending of them. There is always a deserted mica mine on a neighboring height, shining like a fountain of silver gushing from the rock; there is always a stream which "would give a powerful yield of gold, only we folks don't count much on them oncertain ways of makin' a livin'."

There are always one or two families of educated, well-bred people. They have little money, but they feel the need of it less here than anywhere else in the States. They live in roomy wooden houses, the walls, ceilings and floors frequently made of a purplish fine-grained poplar, which no Persian carpet or tapestry could rival in beauty; they buy no new books, but they have used the old ones until they are live friends; they never saw a Gerome or a Fortuny, but their windows open on dusky valleys, delicate in beauty as a dream, on rushing waterfalls, on rainbow veils of mist floating over dizzy heights; they dress in homespun, and sit on wooden benches, but knowing nothing of fashious or bric-a-brac, their souls sit at ease and are quiet, and they never feel the aching void of an empty pocket. Our travelers were welcomed to many a room where trunks, the spinning-wheel, and the cooking stove filled one side, and the bed and a portion of a Revolutionary ancestor the other, where flat-irons and silver goblets, Shakespeare and the blacking-brushes, amicably keep company on the mantel-shelf, but in which the fine quick wit and the grave courtesy of their hosts would have dwarfed the stateliest surroundings.

The Twenty-four Leading Cities.

We give below the population of the twenty-four leading cities of the United States in 1880, and of the same cities in 1870:

	1880.	1870.
New York	1,209,000	975,292
Philadelphia	847,000	674,022
Brooklyn	554,000	395,099
Chicago	500,000	298,977
St. Louis	373,000	310 864
Boston	352,000	250,525
Baltimore	330,000	267,354
Cincinnati	246,000	216,239
San Francisco	227,000	149,473
New Orleans	207,90	191,418
Washington	160,000	109,199
Cleveland	158,000	92,827
Pittsburg	153,600	86,079
Buffalo	149,000	117,719
Newark	137,000	105,053
Louisville	125,0 0	100,756
Jersey City	120,000	82,540
Milwaukee	116,000	71,447
Detroit	115,000	79,574
Providence	104,000	68,904
Albany	88,000	76,216
Rochester	87,000	62,389
Allegheny City	79,000	53,184
Indianapolis	75,000	48,246

—Prof. H. R. Palmer has recently received the degree of Doctor of Music from the University of Chicago.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

White is more popular than ever for little folk.

Blue-black cloth is the favorite color for English riding habits.

Dark blue flannel remains the popular material for seaside suits.

Gold filigree is the proper jewelry to wear with grenadine dresses.

Grass hats with a trimming of worsted embroidery are worn in the country.

Bedticking, plain and unmistakable, is employed for rowing and bathing suits.

Fichus, which are not so clinging as scarfs, are much worn at the present time.

Mechlin and Breton laces have now an important part in millinery trimming.

Archery and angling are the popular outdoor amusements for ladies this summer.

Double rows of pearls constitute the fashionable necklace for very young ladies.

Yellow kid traveling boots and garters to match the dress are among the late French fancies.

Soft sash belts with tasseled ends, and carelessly tied either in front, at the side or in the back, are worn.

The shade of hair which Sarah Bernhardt is endeavoring to make fashionable is a trifle redder than auburn.

There exists at present an extraordinary demand for bonnets and hats of rough-and-ready straw braids.

White kid gloves with white lace insertion in the wrists and stitched with black are offered for carriage wear.

Dainty garden hats are of shirred mull, the shirring radiating from the center of the crown and from the inner edge of the brim.

A new way of finishing the back of a basque, is to slash it five or six times, gather the ends into points and add a tassel or ball of jet.

Novelties pertaining to headdress are bonnets composed entirely or in part of narrow straw fringe. They have a light and airy effect and are correspondingly trimmed either with light feathers or delicate blossoms.

Sloping shoulders are not in favor in London just now; the dressmakers lay padding along the shoulder seam to give the top a square appearance.

Worth has made up several silk handkerchief dresses somewhat after the fashion of Madras ginghams, hence handkerchief dresses have received a fresh impetus.

News and Notes for Women.

A New York mother has twenty-two children, all girls.

In Cincinnati there are 432 dressmakers, and the young men of the city are afraid to marry.

A preacher at Chicago advocates the introduction of lady ushers in church to make the young men attend.

According to the London *Truth* the fashionable age just now is from twenty-four to thirty. Sweet seventeen is out of the running.

An English writer says that the costume of an English lady in a ballroom at the present day is far more indelicate than that of an Indian squaw.

The youngest official in the postoffice department is the postmistress of Silka, Alaska. She is the fourteen-year-old daughter of a territorial officer located at the capital of "our Arctic dom ain."

The ladies' brass band, of Albany, Oregon, is composed of thirteen members, the foremost young ladies in the city in social standing and intelligence. The instruments used by this band cost $350.

Mrs. Katherine Kahley, a bride of seventeen, ended her honeymoon journey very sorrowfully at Cincinnati, where her husband stole her fortune of $2,500, for which he had married her in Germany, and absconded. He even took away most of her trousseau.

One of the chief attractions at a recent charity fair in London was the refreshment and tobacco bar, where a beautiful American, Mrs. Cropper, drew around her large crowds, who struggled with one another in their anxiety to be among her first customers.

It is the ancient custom of the Russian royal family to lay out the bodies of its members in public state for a day or two as one of the ceremonies of a royal funeral, but at the request of the empress, who had a horror of the practice, this was omitted in her case.

What has become of all the young women who used to polish boots on the boulevards of Paris? asks a paper of that city. There was a time, and only six years ago, too, when more female "frotteuses" were to be seen in the streets of the city than "frotteurs."

John Degner was a shiftless San Francisco shoemaker. The family larder became entirely empty, and his wife said: "I believe you could get work if you wanted to, and if you don't do it I will commit suicide. Go out, and if you don't come back by six o'clock to tell me you've got a job, you'll find me dead when you do come." He returned at seven, and she was dead.

How the Ladies Fish.

There are generally about six of them in a bunch, with light dresses on, and they have three poles with as many hooks and lines among them. As soon as they get to the river, they look for a good place to get down on the bank, and the most venturesome one sticks her boot heels in the bank and makes two careful steps down—then suddenly finds herself at the bottom, with both hands in the water, and feeling that everybody in this wide world is looking at her, and she never tells anybody how she got there. The other girls, profiting by her example, turn around and go down the bank on their hands and toes, backward. Then they scamper over the rifts until they find a shallow place where they can see the fish, and shout:

"Oh! I see one!"

"Where?"

"There!"

"Oh, my! so he is."

"Let's catch him."

"Who's got the bait?"

"You lazy thing; you're sitting on my pole!"

All these exclamations are gotten off in a tone that awakens every echo within a mile around, and sends every fish that hears it into galloping hysterics. Then the girls by superhuman exertions manage to get a worm on the hook and throw it in with a splash like the launching of a washtub, and await the result. After a while a feeble-minded sunfish contrives to get fastened on the hook of a feeble woman, and she gives vent to her tongue.

"Oh, something has got my hook!"

"Pull up, you little idiot!" shouts five excited voices, and poles and hooks are dropped and they run to the rescue. The girl with the bait gives a spasmodic jerk, which sends the unfortunate "sunny" into the air the full length of the line, and comes down on the nearest curly head with a damp flop that sets her to clawing as though there were bumble-bees in her hair.

"Oh, murder, take it away! Ugh, take it away, the nasty thing!"

Then they hold up their skirts and gather round the fish as it skips over the logs, one all the time holding the line in both hands with her foot on the pole, as though she had an evil disposed goat at the end. Then they talk it over.

"How will it get off?"

"Ain't it pretty?"

"Wonder if it ain't dry?"

"Poor little thing; let's put it back."

"How will we get the hook from it?"

"Pick it up," says a girl, who backs rapidly out of the circle.

"Good gracious, I'm afraid of it. There! it's opening its mouth at me."

Just then the "sunny" wriggles off the hook and disappears between two logs into the water, and the girls try for another bite. But the sun comes down with fiery force on their necks, and they get three headaches in the top of and all get cross and scold at the fish like so many magpies. If any unwary chub dares to show himself in the water they poke at him with poles, much to his disgust. Finally they get mad all over and throw the poles away, hunt up the lunch basket, climb up into the woods, where they sit on the grass and eat enough dried beef, and rusk, and hard-boiled eggs to give a horse the nightmare, after which they compare notes about their beaux until sundown, when they go home and plant envy in the hearts of their dear friends by telling them what "just a splendid time they had!"

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Eastern and Middle States.

General Neil Dow has written from Portland, Me., his acceptance of the nomination for President, tendered him by the National Prohibition party. After commenting at some length on the merits of the liquor traffic and the respectability of the prohibitory movement, he concludes as follows: "I consider the objects of the Prohibitionists of this country to be of supreme importance to the interests of the nation and the people. Aside from its bearing upon the moral and religious welfare of the people, I consider the suppression of the liquor traffic to be an interest of far greater political importance than any other now claiming the attention of the country. My life has been largely devoted to the accomplishment of that purpose. Perhaps I may live to see my dearest hopes in relation to it realized at least in this, my own, State; but, however that may be, in the future as in the past I shall keep that object in view. While I sincerely wish that the choice of a candidate by the Cleveland convention had fallen on some other one than myself, I accept the nomination willingly, being sure that it will prove to be the humble beginning of a triumphant end."

Portions of New Hampshire have been visited by an earthquake, which caused many buildings to tremble considerably, shook down dishes and pictures in several places, and in others gave forth a perceptible sound.

An unusually heavy storm did considerable damage in portions of Pennsylvania. In Nescopeck township a brick church was demolished, two barns were blown down, crops destroyed, roads blocked and railroad trains stopped for hours.

There have been repeated shocks of earthquake in the island of Luzon. Eleven natives have been killed and sixty-one injured. The earth opened in several places and jets of boiling water and showers of ashes were ejected.

General Gonsales has been elected president of Mexico by a large majority. Shortly after his election an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate him by shooting at him while receiving an ovation on a balcony.

Locusts are destroying all the crops in several of the States of Mexico.

American marksmen won a large number of individual prizes this year at Wimbledon.

The Vermont Democrats at their State convention in Burlington put a full ticket in the field with Edward J. Phelps for governor at the head.

Boston has a population of 363,565, an increase of 71,066 in ten years.

Sheriff Borland, of Westmoreland county, Pa., arrested sixty-one members of a circus on the charge of abducting and assaulting a young girl. The sixty-one circus men, dressed in all manner of costumes, were committed to jail at Greensburg.

Rhode Island has a population of 276,710, a gain of 59,307 or 27.28 per cent, in ten years.

At a meeting of the Tammany Democratic State committee held in Saratoga, N. Y., the presidential electors put in the field by the Tammany convention at Syracuse in April last were withdrawn.

General U. S. Grant has been elected president of the San Pedro and Canon de Laqua company, which owns 40,000 acres of land in New Mexico, including copper and gold mines, and has a capital of $10,000,000. Boston and New York capitalists are largely interested in the enterprize.

Eight large sea lions and two big turtles, comprising nearly the whole of an aquarium on Coney Island, made their escape the other day and swam out to sea, to the consternation of timid bathers along the beach.

A party while out bluefishing in a small yacht, just outside of New York harbor, came across an immense school of sharks, about two acres in extent and comprising thousands of the voracious monsters.

Western and Southern States.

Hon. Carl Schurz, secretary of the interior, opened the political campaign in Indiana on behalf of the Republican party by a speech at Indianapolis, and will make a tour of the State.

Fourteen prisoners confined in the Hendrickson county (Ill.) jail made their escape by knocking down the keeper and fleeing to the woods.

Jacob Brinkerhoff, the author of the original draft of the famous Wilmot Proviso, died at Mansfield, Ohio, a few days ago. He was a member of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth Congress, serving from December 4, 1843, to March 3, 1847. Afterward he was elected a judge of the supreme court of Ohio.

E. B. Chambers, editor of the Fargo (Dakota) *Times*, was thrown from a lumber wagon and received fatal injuries.

The Missouri Democrats at their State convention in Jefferson City nominated a ticket headed by Thomas T. Crittenden for governor.

The Ohio Democrats in convention assembled at Cleveland nominated a State ticket with Judge William Long for secretary of state at the head.

The California Greenbackers at their State convention in San Francisco nominated W. A. Howe and J. D. Godfrey for Congress.

An excursion steamer on the Detroit river, nine miles below Detroit, Mich., ran into a steam yacht, cutting her in two, so that she sank almost instantaneously. The yacht had on board twenty-four persons, consisting mainly of altar boys of a Catholic church, who were on their annual excursion. Nine altar boys and seven other persons—three of them women—were drowned.

After a terrific hailstorm at Triangle, N.C., three large hailstones were picked up and found to weigh three and a half pounds.

Ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown, candidate for Vice-President with Horace Greeley in 1872, has announced himself as a Democratic candidate before the next legislature of Missouri for the United States Senate.

The Mormons of Salt Lake city have just celebrated their first entrance into the Salt Lake valley, thirty-three years ago, with usual elaborateness. A procession, representing sentiments, ideas, agricultural and horticultural products, trades, industries and manufactures, was an hour in passing, and was witnessed by from 10,000 to 20,000 spectators. Among the mottoes was "The Happy Polygamic Family," carried in a wagon. The ceremonies were concluded in the big tabernacle, and consisted of speeches and music.

From Washington.

The officials of the agricultural bureau are very much gratified at the progress of tea-raising in the South. A Mr. Jackson, who has over thirty-five thousand tea-plants on his farm near Savannah, Ga., recently sent to the commissioner of agriculture a tin box containing several samples of the tea raised on his farm. The commissioner subsequently took the samples to New York and went incognito to one of the lasgest tea establishments there, representing that he had some tea to sell. An expert was called in to examine the tea and he pronounced it India tea, worth fifty cents per pound. Commissioner Le Duc then had difficulty in convincing the expert that the tea was grown in this country and could be produced for one-third the price named. The tea is represented as being very palatable and difficult to distinguish from the imported article. Provision having been made by Congress for the establishment of a tea farm, arrangements are now making at the agricultural bureau looking to the selection of a place in South Carolina for the experiment. There are constant applications to the bureau for tea-plants, and it is expected that in a short time hundreds of thousands of plants will be growing in this country. The commissioner thinks that it is only a question of a short time when capitalists will begin to see the immense profits to be realized from tea raising, and in a few years he expects that the United States will be producing as much tea and sugar as may be needed for home consumption.

The internal revenue bureau has prepared a statement of the collections of internal revenue for the fiscal year which ended on the thirtieth of June last. The statement shows a marked increase in the revenue obtained from whisky, cigars, fermented liquors, tobacco, banks, etc., over the fiscal year 1879. For the fiscal year 1880, the total collections, not including commissions on the sale of adhesive stamps, were $123,963,134.92. The collections for the year ending June 30, 1879, were $113,449,621,38, an increase of $10,513,513.54.

It is understood that our government will speedily make a demand upon Spain for an apology and reparation for the outrage committed upon the American schooners Newcomb and Merritt, off the coast of Cuba. Several weeks ago a Spanish cruiser fired upon and boarded both vessels.

Foreign News.

Turkey is actively preparing for a threatened war with Greece.

Ninety-eight houses, comprising the village of Remus, in Switzerland, has been destroyed by fire.

George Bennett, the murderer of the Hon. George Brown, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, was hanged in that city a few days ago.

Manila, the capital city of the Philippine islands, has been partly destroyed by an earthquake. Not a single public edifice was spared, and a convent which had stood for three centuries was laid in ruins. The inhabitants were compelled to camp outside the town.

Afghanistan has a new ruler with the formidable name of the Ameer Abdurrahman Khan. He has been formally recognized by the British forces.

Further advices from Manilla, chief city of the Philippine islands, report that continued earthquake shocks have been felt and have done great damage. The total loss of life is estimated at 320, including 200 Chinamen.

An eruption of Mount Vesuvius began a few days ago, and an earthquake shock startled the people of Naples.

A ride match shot at Wimbledon between an American and an English team of eight men on a side resulted in a defeat for the Americans. The English team made 1,647 points at the three ranges and the American team 1,568 points. At 800 yards the English team scored 580; at 900 yards 559, and at 1,000 yards, 508. The American team at 800 yards made 544; at 900 yards 515, and at 1,000 yards, 509. On the evening before the match took place Farrow, a member of the American team, was excluded on account of a dispute with Hyde, another member of the team; and Rockwell, the substitute, went into the match unprepared and shot so poorly that the whole team became demoralized.

Terrible Tunnel Tragedy.

Twenty-one workmen were drowned by the sudden caving in of the approach to the tunnel under the Hudson river, between Jersey City and New York. There are about one hundred and fifty men at work on the tunnel, divided into shifts of from thirty to forty men. Each shift is subdivided into two gangs. Work proceeded continuously day and night on the tunnel, each shift working eight hours. At the time the accident happened one of the gangs of the morning watch had just gone into the tunnel and the other gang was coming out. Seven men were in the air-lock, and when they heard the rush of water they hastened out of the air chamber, but so quick did the water come in that the cage was partly filled with water before the men could open the door and get into the shaft. They ran up the ladder leading to the bottom of the shaft and escaped.

The tunnel had been extended out about three hundred feet from the working shaft. There is a space of about thirty feet from the working shaft to the point in the tunnel where the permanent work has been built. This passage slopes toward the river and has always been protected by a temporary filling. The workmen had been engaged for several days replacing this temporary bulking with permanent work. The iron plating above the roof had been placed in position, and the men were working their way downward through the silt and debris, putting in the iron plates at the sides. It is supposed that some of these plates which were placed next the brick wall of the working shaft were not placed close enough to confine the compressed air supplied to the men working in the shaft by the engine on the surface. This compressed air worked its way out, turning the plates backward and allowing the water to flow into the tunnel. It was not the water directly from the river that flowed in, as the place where the break occurred is about fifty feet from the bulkhead, but the ground is filled in ground and was much loosened and broken up by the excavation for the working shaft. The ground is filled with water, and as soon as a current was created, the water from the river rushed in through the bulkhead, filling the tunnel and working through the refuse shaft in the working shaft, filling it with fifty feet of water and coming within ten or twelve feet of the surface of the ground. Twenty-one men were overwhelmed by the rushing water and drowned.

Thomas Brady, a miner, who was in the connecting chamber when the accident occurred, was found at his home by a reporter, and gave the following description of his struggle for life, together with those of his fellow-workmen: "We went on at midnight. There were twenty-eight of us. The shaft leads down to the air-lock. We have to pass through the air-lock in going into the tunnel and coming out. The air-lock is twenty-five feet long and boiler-shaped. A thick iron door four feet high and about three and a half feet wide is at each end. The air is forced into the connecting chamber and tunnel to support the iron plates on the roof by force pumps. We go into the air-lock, close the outer door, turn on the air valves, and when the air in the lock is of the same density as the air within the tunnel we can push the inner door of the air-lock open and pass into the connecting chamber. Then the inner door is closed. Circular tracks run around the chamber and connect it with the two tunnels running under the river to the eastward. The north tunnel is about five hundred feet long and the plates in the roof are all in position and the brick work around the sides has also been finished. The south tunnel is fifty feet long and the iron roof plates are put up, but only a few feet of the side brick work is completed. The eastern part of the large connecting chamber was completed and the roof plates all over the roof were in position, but only a very little of the side brick work in the part of the chamber nearer the tunnel mouth was completed, and we were at work last night putting the plates near the inside door and building the brick work at about the central part. Mud 'benches' and wood-work hold up the plates until we build the brick work underneath. Fences were used to keep the plates in position, and the air which was forced in held them up.

"At four o'clock all but twelve of us who were at work in the chamber went through the air-lock and up the shaft for lunch. At about half-past four they came back again, and we who had not yet gone stopped work and were ready to go for our lunch. Two or three men were in the air-lock and ten or twelve of us were near the air-lock waiting for these men to come out so that we could go up. Just as these men were coming out of the lock a leak occurred in the mud on the northern side of the chamber, very near the air lock. It did not frighten us much, because we had seen leaks of this kind before, and knew what to do in order to stop them. We immediately set to work trying to plaster up and stop the leak with mud. But it was no use. It increased constantly. The air rushed through it at a terrific pace, making a very loud, hissing noise like a steam engine blowing off at high pressure. In less than a minute or two that was no use. We could not stop the leak. We waited for the orders of Night Superintendent Peter Woodland, who had charge of the gang. He told us to save ourselves, and several of us succeeded in doing so. I rushed into the air-lock with others. It was not two minutes before the whole thing was over. The water began to pour in upon us and was rising fast. A tremendous pressure closed the air-lock door next to the chamber, and poor Olaf Anderson, a miner, was jammed in the door. I heard the men inside moaning, and Anderson was crushed to death by the door. I tried to help him out, but he was nearly dead in a second. He clutched my hand as if it was his death grip, and I had all I could do to release myself from his grasp. We thought that we should surely be drowned because the water was rising fast. We attempted to open the inside door to let the other workmen out, but Superintendent Woodland, who was in the chamber with the others, called to us to save ourselves and send the others help as quickly as we could. We put